



## Governor-General Says He Will Appoint Interim Government on Grenada

By Michael T. Kaufman  
New York Times Service

ST. GEORGE'S, Grenada—Sir Paul Scoon, the governor-general of Grenada, has announced that he will appoint members of a broad-based nonpolitical interim government early next week.

Sir Paul, at the moment the only civilian authority here, said at a news conference Thursday that he hoped elections could be held within six months but that he thought they would certainly take place within a year.

He said any Grenadian would be free to participate in the elections "provided they had no criminal charges against them."

Sir Paul said that, despite the continued presence of U.S. troops here, civil authority on the island had not been subordinated to the U.S. military. He said law and order were being maintained by U.S. troops and soldiers from other Caribbean countries under a state of emergency that he declared.

He said he was taking advice on security matters from Colonel Ken Barnes, the Jamaican commander of the 300-man Caribbean military that has been working closely with the Americans.

"But it is only intellectuals who worried about where authority lies," he said. "I am more concerned with getting Grenadians working and returning to our peaceful tradition."

The governor-general, who was appointed by Britain to Queen Elizabeth's representative in this Commonwealth country, said earlier in the week that he had asked all Libyan and Soviet diplomats and most Cubans to leave the island.

The newly appointed U.S. ambassador to Grenada, Charles A. Gillespie, said in a separate news conference in St. George's that U.S. forces on the island had "already been cut down to around 3,000."

That is about half the strength the force had during the height of the military operation, which began Oct. 25.

Mr. Gillespie said North Koreans were among the diplomats who had been ordered to leave the island.

Guy Farmer, a U.S. Embassy spokesman, said there were 49 Soviet officials and family members in Grenada, 15 North Koreans and six to 10 East Germans. He said 39 Cubans were found in the Cuban Embassy and 53 in the Soviet mission.

The Cuban diplomats have said they will not leave Grenada until they know the fate of Cuban prisoners. The number was put at as many as 600 Thursday, but it has fluctuated in the past week.

**Exile Approached**  
John Burgess of The Washington Post reported from Bridgetown, Barbados:

Sir Paul has sounded out a prominent Grenadian exile now working for the United Nations agency to head the 12-member interim government he plans to name.

Alister McIntyre, deputy secretary general of the UN Conference on Trade and Development in Geneva, has received informal inquiries from Sir Paul about the job, a UN spokesman in Geneva said.

The appointment of Mr. McIntyre, a British-educated economist, is strongly supported by the seven-member Organization of Eastern Caribbean States, which requested the U.S. action in Grenada, according to Lester Bird, deputy prime minister of Antigua.

"He could come clothed in the UN aura," said Mr. Bird, and ease reconciliation on the island. Mr. McIntyre, former head of the Caribbean Common Market, enjoys such respect in the region, Mr. Bird said.

Mr. Bird said Sir Paul was concentrating his search among Grenadian academics and international civil servants abroad who have avoided direct participation in the political turmoil of recent years.

Caribbean sources said one of Mr. McIntyre's conditions for accepting the job would be permission from the UN agency to return to his post there after elections.

Wednesday's overwhelming vote in the UN General Assembly to condemn the invasion might make it difficult for the agency to grant that request, however, and could complicate Mr. McIntyre's possible position in the interim government.

Mr. McIntyre, 51, now living in Geneva, was en route to Venezuela Thursday and could not be reached for comment.

Sources said that others being discussed for jobs in the interim government include Nicholas Braithwaite, a former chief education officer in Grenada who has just been dispatched by the Commonwealth Commission to assist Sir Paul, and a Grenadian who now serves on the staff of Prime Minister Edward Seaga of Jamaica.

Sir Paul, in his news conference Thursday, said he would appoint a "government of ability and integrity" that would draw on Grenadians living both at home and abroad.

Sir Eric Gairy, the pro-Western prime minister who was overthrown in a coup in 1979, would be allowed to run for office as would his followers, Sir Paul said.

The same would apply to members of the New Jewel Movement of Prime Minister Maurice Bishop, who overthrew Sir Eric and was himself deposed in a coup last month and later killed.

The field will also be opened to emigrant politicians who are now awaiting the resumption of commercial flights into Grenada so that they can begin organizing for the elections, the first since 1976.

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West European countries, calling for "free elections as rapidly as possible" in Grenada.

A motion by South Yemen to take no action on the amendment was defeated, 63-43, and the amendment itself was approved, 71-23. The countries that voted against the amendment were those most closely allied to the Soviet Union, including most of the members of the Warsaw Pact as well as Afghanistan, Angola, Cuba, Mozambique, Syria and Vietnam.

But the fact remains that the vast majority of countries voted for the resolution deploring the invasion, with its assertion that the U.S. action was a "flagrant violation of international law."

Some countries that did so, such as the Philippines, Thailand, Italy and Uruguay, explained that their vote was directed by purely legal considerations.

In one way or another, each acknowledged that the situation in Grenada had been rapidly deteriorating in the days leading up to the invasion, and they implied that an intervention was politically understandable, if not exactly legal.

Why did they not simply abstain in the voting? Some delegates, noting that they had voted earlier to deplore the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, said they felt that consistency and credibility required that they formally vote against the invasion of Grenada.

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Sir Paul Scoon at a news conference in St. George's.

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## U.S. Sees Sympathy Despite Vote at UN

By Richard Bernstein  
New York Times Service

UNITED NATIONS, New York—Early this week, when the United States failed in its challenge to the credentials of a delegate from Grenada, the UN General Assembly burst into what seemed to be gleeful, derisive, anti-American applause.

The incident reminded some delegates of other such outbursts that apparently showed general pleasure at U.S. embarrassments, such as when Yasser Arafat, the Palestine Liberation Organization leader, was allowed to address the assembly in 1974 and when Nicaragua was elected to the Security Council in 1980.

Similar anti-American sentiment seemed to be operating Wednesday when the 158-member assembly, after agreeing to skip a debate, voted overwhelmingly to deplore the U.S.-led invasion of Grenada.

Not only the Soviet bloc and the Third World voted in favor of the resolution; not a single member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, nor such friendly countries as Pakistan, Thailand and Egypt, voted with the United States.

Is the United States virtually without open, powerful support in the court of official international opinion? Despite the voting Wednesday, in which only Israel, El Salvador and the Caribbean countries that joined in the Grenada invasion voted with the United States, diplomats were cautioning Thursday against such a view.

In particular, they said, Wednesday's events were not enough to show a good deal of sympathy for the invasion and a failure of the pro-Soviet countries, which led the attack on the United States, to succeed in all their objectives.

The assembly session was filled with often-bitter procedural quarrels. At the outset, the assembly approved, 60-54, a motion by South Yemen to cut off debate before it had even started. The resolution deploring the invasion that was then approved contained virtually all of the language of the resolution vetoed by the United States in the Security Council last week.

"The UN showed itself to be the irresponsible, rush-to-judgment body that votes at the behest of certain countries," a senior U.S. official at the UN said. But, he asserted, "it wasn't an unmitigated disaster."

Pointing out that the vote to curtail debate was close, he said: "If you exclude the knee-jerk votes of the Soviet bloc and consider the votes of the countries that actually gave the question some consideration, the results weren't so bad."

Other diplomats, including some who voted for all parts of the resolution Wednesday, attached considerable importance to the passage of an amendment, proposed by Belgium and backed by other

West European countries, calling for "free elections as rapidly as possible" in Grenada.

A motion by South Yemen to take no action on the amendment was defeated, 63-43, and the amendment itself was approved, 71-23. The countries that voted against the amendment were those most closely allied to the Soviet Union, including most of the members of the Warsaw Pact as well as Afghanistan, Angola, Cuba, Mozambique, Syria and Vietnam.

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## Soviet Envoys Try to Take Arms From Grenada

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON—Soviet diplomats and their allies, evacuated from Grenada and flown to Mexico on U.S. aircraft, tried to take along crates of automatic rifles but were refused, a State Department spokesman said Friday.

The United States protested an attempt to smuggle out weapons on our aircraft, the spokesman, John Hughes, said at a midday news conference. The weapons were confiscated.

ated. The arms, he said, included 38 AK-47 automatic rifles.

Mr. Hughes said no more Soviet personnel remained at their embassy in Grenada. All occupants, he said, have been flown to Merida, Mexico, to be transferred to Aeroflot airliners for repatriation. Those evacuated from Grenada, he said, included 49 Soviet citizens, six East Germans, 15 North Koreans, three Bulgarians and 53 Cubans. There were also Libyans on the flight.

The 53 Cubans flew to Havana Friday on a Soviet jet and a returning Cuban colonel reported his "mission accomplished." President Fidel Castro and other government dignitaries greeted more than 100 people who flew from Grenada.

Mr. Hughes said that the Soviet ambassador objected to the search of his car and the search of the crates in Grenada and that the arguing held up the flight for eight hours.

The same would apply to members of the New Jewel Movement of Prime Minister Maurice Bishop, who overthrew Sir Eric and was himself deposed in a coup last month and later killed.

The field will also be opened to emigrant politicians who are now awaiting the resumption of commercial flights into Grenada so that they can begin organizing for the elections, the first since 1976.

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# Reagan Threatens to Veto Tax Increase

## Senate Leaders Seek Bipartisan Consensus to Raise Revenues, Cut Spending

By Helen Dewar

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — As members of the Senate were meeting on efforts to reduce the federal deficit, President Ronald Reagan said he was prepared to veto any tax increases, "no matter how they arrive."

Shortly after leaders of both parties agreed to explore the possibility of putting together a bipartisan package of tax increases and spending cuts, Mr. Reagan told political supporters Thursday night that members of Congress should "keep their hands off the recovery and... get spending under control."

Even before Mr. Reagan's remarks, senators of both parties warned that there was no guarantee of success, even though the involvement of the Senate's top leadership gave a new and more significant dimension to the Finance Committee's efforts over the last few days to develop an ambitious deficit-reduction plan.

"Right now we're exploring the possibility of working something out on a bipartisan basis," said the Senate majority leader, Howard H. Baker Jr., Republican of Tennessee, after meeting with the minority leader, Robert C. Byrd, Democrat of West Virginia, and top Republicans and Democrats on the finance, appropriations and budget committees.

But Mr. Byrd said through an aide after the meeting that he could make no commitments until the issue could be put before a Democratic caucus.

And, although many senators said the success of any Senate effort hinges on the cooperation of both Mr. Reagan and the House speaker, Thomas P. O'Neill Jr., Democrat of Massachusetts, there was no immediate sign that Mr. O'Neill is any more enthusiastic about deficit-reduction compromises than Mr. Reagan is.

Republican senators who met Thursday with Mr. Reagan on the deficit issue said the president continued to blame Congress for failing to enact spending reductions. Mr. Reagan underscored that point in his remarks Thursday night.

"Let them keep their hands off the recovery and start doing what they were elected to do — get spending under control for once and for all," Mr. Reagan said, adding, "We do not face large deficits because Americans aren't taxed enough. We face those deficits because the Congress still spends too much."

Mr. O'Neill, in turn, blamed the deficit on Mr. Reagan's tax cuts and military spending increases. "We have gone hog-wild and crazy on the defense budget," Mr. O'Neill said.

Although anxiety over red ink has been mounting with each new sign that deficits will approach \$300 billion a year for the foreseeable future, it did not reach a crisis point until the Republican-controlled Senate rebelled against the administration Monday by rejecting a debt-ceiling extension in an effort to force consideration of deficit reductions.

The Finance Committee chairman, Robert J. Dole, Republican of Kansas, had been sending out trial balloons, and by Wednesday night most Finance Committee members were putting out feelers for a deficit-reduction plan of \$150 billion over three years, evenly divided between tax increases and spending cuts.

The Senate Appropriations Committee chairman, Mark O. Hatfield, Republican of Oregon, said after the leadership meeting Thursday that \$150 billion appeared to be "a good target." He said the hope is to bring both the White House and the Democratic-controlled House into the effort, although he acknowledged that there were no signs of cooperation from these fronts.

"I think the reaction is very positive," Mr. Dole said of the response to the Finance Committee's outline of a plan. "There's been not a single reaction that we should not pursue it."

However, one Finance Committee member, Daniel Patrick Moynihan, Democrat of New York, said only a few minutes later that "there are things in there we [Democrats] could not accept," apparently meaning some of the suggested spending cuts.

If a plan can be drafted, the tentative strategy is to consider it on the Senate floor as an amendment to a three-year, \$28-billion package of relatively modest tax increases and spending cuts that is expected to come to a vote soon, possibly next week.

Some Republicans who are especially eager for deficit reductions want them added to the debt-extension bill, but Mr. Reagan has threatened to veto that measure if it includes tax increases.

### U.S. Aid to Poor Defended

The director of the Office of Management and Budget, defending the administration's record in aiding the poor, said Thursday that federal aid to families below the poverty line has risen since 1981. The Washington Post reported from Washington.

In a detailed 34-page report, the director, David A. Stockman, said the U.S. poverty rate has been overstated because noncash federal benefits are not included in family income. He also said there has been a significant underreporting of such aid to the Census Bureau and "endless manipulation" of statistics by administration critics.

"We are making steady progress in reducing the true rate of poverty," Mr. Stockman told a joint hearing of two House Ways and Means subcommittees.

According to the Census Bureau, 34.4 million people, or 15 percent of the population, last year were below the poverty level of \$9,862 for a family of four. It was the highest rate since 1965 and the fourth consecutive annual increase.

But Mr. Stockman said that \$107 billion in medical care, housing and other "in-kind" benefits should be counted as income, dropping the poverty rate to 9.6 percent, or about 20 million people.



Alfred Zehe, an East German physicist, is led to a Boston police station after he was arrested on espionage charges.

## East German Is Held Without Bail After U.S. Arrest on Spying Charge

The Associated Press

BOSTON — Denying charges that he is a "highly trained spy," Alfred Zehe, an East German physicist arrested Thursday night, told a U.S. magistrate Friday that he was merely a university professor and rejected claims that he had obtained secret military documents.

Mr. Zehe, 44, charged with espionage, was ordered held without bail by Magistrate Robert Collins. Mr. Zehe said he would contact the East German Embassy to seek counsel against the charges.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation said Mr. Zehe had established contact with an American civilian employee of the U.S. Navy in Mexico City in October 1982 and requested secret documents dealing with military technology.

The bureau said an investigation indicated Mr. Zehe is affiliated with the East German Ministry of State Security.

## Marcos Invites Military To Attend Cabinet Talks On Major Policy Issues

By Robert Trumbull

New York Times Service

MANILA — President Ferdinand E. Marcos inaugurated a new policy Friday of having the country's highest military officers attend cabinet meetings on important policy-making decisions.

The top-ranking officer present at Friday's cabinet session was Major General Fabian C. Ver, the chief of staff of the Philippine armed forces.

General Ver, whose name has figured in speculation that the military might take over in a coup should Mr. Marcos leave office, or if the disturbed political situation here worsened, told Mr. Marcos on national television that he and his fellow officers "recognize the supremacy" of civilian authority.

Mr. Marcos is now involved in a controversy with opposition leaders, and some members of his own party, the New Society Movement, over the question of succession should the president die or become incapable of holding office. Mr. Marcos has rejected opposition proposals that the constitution be amended to create a new position of vice president, insisting instead on retaining the current system under which power would pass to a 15-member executive committee.

The president's announcement a few days ago that the top office would go to the prime minister, as chairman of the executive committee, has been challenged on the ground that Mr. Marcos went beyond the law in making this decision. The current prime minister is Cesar Virata, a respected technocrat, but Mr. Marcos could appoint someone else to the post anytime he wished.

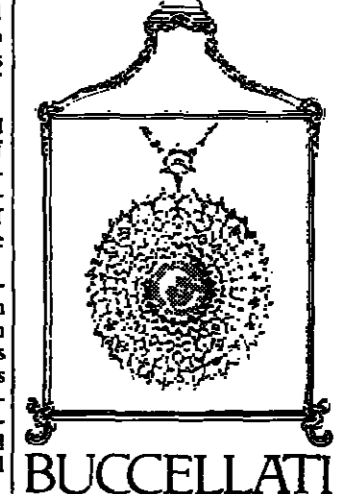
A rumored candidate for the top job is the president's wife, Imelda, a highly controversial political figure who is now the minister of human settlements in her husband's cabinet, besides being a member of the National Assembly and governor of Metro Manila, as the capital district is called. Mrs. Marcos, who has been criticized for personal extravagance, has said that she intends to quit elective politics when her term in the National Assembly ends next year.

Mr. Marcos, who has been in office for 18 years and whose current six-year term expires in 1987, said on television that he wanted the military authorities to be more aware of the reasons for government policies from now on. For this reason, he said, he will have them present at meetings of his cabinet's executive committee.

"It is now about time that the military and civil government know what each other is doing," Mr. Marcos said. "In many instances, I notice that the ordinary soldier or even the highest-ranking officers do not know why a decision was arrived at. We will change all of this from now on."

U.S. Probe Protested  
The Philippine government protested Friday a U.S. congressional resolution urging an impartial probe of the assassination of the opposition leader Benigno S. Aquino Jr., calling the measure "unfriendly intervention." The Associated Press reported from Manila.

It said the resolution passed Oct. 25 by the House of Representatives was "likely to encourage elements in the Philippines committed to destabilize the country and may, accordingly, be taken as an unfriendly intervention in the internal affairs of a friendly ally."



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## AMERICAN TOPICS

### Eyes Only

Walter Pforzheimer kept a wary eye on his priceless collection as the audience of retired spies, intelligence buffs and other unidentified characters milled about.

At one spot on the crowded tabletop was a photograph of Mata Hari and her last application to enter France, where she was executed in 1917. At another was a shorthand transcript of the trial of "John the Painter" (James Aikins), the only American convicted of sabotage in England during the Revolutionary War.

The occasion for the impressive display — ranging from a 1771 letter from George Washington on "the necessity of procuring good intelligence" to an 1864 Confederate bill to create a "special and secret service" —



Senator Barry Goldwater

was a Senate intelligence committee hearing on plans to establish a National Historical Intelligence Museum.

Mr. Pforzheimer, whose own collection of almost 5,000 rare books, manuscripts and other items has already been bequeathed to Yale University, said he hoped a place in the nation's capital could be found for rotating exhibits, possibly including loans from his own holdings. Mr. Pforzheimer, who served as the Central Intelligence Agency's first legislative counsel, and other museum backers think a wing of the Smithsonian's National Museum of American History would be just the spot.

The committee is co-sponsoring a resolution of support for the museum, but has not called for any federal financial support. Senator Barry Goldwater, the chairman and Republican of Arizona, added, "In other words, passage of this resolution will not cost the U.S. government money."

### Site for Sore Eyes

Looking ahead to the 1984 Olympics, Parade magazine predicts visibility problems. The trouble, says the Sunday magazine supplement, is likely to be the infamous smog of the host city, Los Angeles, during the 15 days scheduled for the Olympic contests. Looking back at the weather from July 29 to Aug. 12 this year — the same period in which the 1984 games will be played — it reported five days of unhealthy air pollution and smog alerts in which citizens were advised to restrict their physical activities.

Summer temperatures are not likely to make athletes' lives easier either. This year, for example, unusually high pollution on Aug. 6 coincided with a high temperature of 40.56 degrees centigrade (105 degrees Fahrenheit). Eight track and field finals are scheduled for that date during the 1984 games. Los Angeles temperatures topped 26 degrees (80 degrees Fahrenheit) for each of the 15 days and rose above 32 (90 degrees Fahrenheit) on eight of them.

### The Luxury Class

About 25.3 million American households, or one-third of all families in the nation, are in the luxury class, with incomes at least 30 percent over the amounts needed to pay taxes and live in reasonable comfort, according to a study by the Census Bureau and the Conference Board, a business research group.

Based on income statistics for 1980, the study, released Wednesday, calculated how much average households actually spent for all consumer outlays in 1980. Any after-tax income that exceeded 130 percent of such outlays was classified as luxury or "discretionary" income.

For example, average consumer spending for an elderly couple in 1980 was \$12,920, and 130 percent of that was \$16,810, so any household with an income of more than \$16,810 was considered to have "discretionary" income. A household with two adults aged 35 to 39 and two small children was considered in the luxury class if its after-tax income was over \$26,165.

### Third Quarterly

Like Foreign Affairs and Foreign Policy, those thick quarterly of international concerns, it is thick and quarterly. But the World Policy Journal, which made its debut at newsstands Wednesday, at \$4.75 a copy, is seeking a younger group of scholars and a more diverse group of readers than its competitors.

"The postwar period in which the United States called the tune is over," said Archibald L. Gillies, president of the World Policy Institute, which publishes the journal. The institute, founded in 1948, is a non-partisan, grass-roots organization that supports world peace. "We have to develop new ways to get along in the world," Mr. Gillies said.

So who needs yet another foreign affairs quarterly? Alice Tepper Martin, president of the Council on Economic Priorities, said, "If it's thick and obscure, we need fewer. If it's thick and pungent and relevant, we need more."

### Americana

An era largely unremembered by American homemakers will come to an end Nov. 22 when the Maytag Co. cranks out its last wringer washing machine.

Maytag revolutionized many an American home 74 years ago when it came out with the first wringer washing machine — a model dubbed "Hired Girl." But automatic washers proved easier still, and today not even a price advantage remains to lure the consumer to the wringer models.

The market for wringer washers peaked in 1948, when 3.4 million U.S.-made models were produced for domestic and overseas sales. Now it's down to 64,000, with an estimated 60 percent of the demand coming from abroad. Two companies intend to continue making the old-fashioned tubs. They are Speed Queen, a division of the Raytheon Co., and the Dexter Co., which says there still may be new markets in developing countries.

Maytag's decision to discontinue the wringer washer has prompted about 50 letters and calls from customers who look back in nostalgia. "A number of people talk about how it's a much more intimate experience using these washers, getting their hands wet," said Susan J. Martin, a spokeswoman.

## U.S. Proposes Relaxing Rule on N-Power Plants

By Jane Pezdek

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Senior officials at the Nuclear Regulatory Commission have proposed changing the requirements in emergency cases at nuclear plants to stress the evacuation of residents within a 2-mile (3.2-kilometer) radius of a reactor in the event of a serious accident.

Under current rules, evacuation is planned for, but not mandated, within a 10-mile (16-kilometer) radius.

The commission was concerned that the present requirements for emergency planning are too stringent for state and local governments to fulfill. In addition, some members of the commission have felt that there has been an overemphasis on evacuation in the 10-mile zone in the event of an accident.

A reduction of the area in which the population would be expected to be evacuated could make approval of emergency plans considerably easier, several commission officials said.

The proposal comes after the reactors at Indian Point in New York State's Westchester County were threatened with a shutdown by the commission because of difficulties in meeting current emergency planning standards and after Suffolk County, also in New York State, refused to consider participating in emergency planning for its Shoreham plant.

## South African Vote Bolsters Botha Referendum Seen as Mandate for Long Stay in Office

By Alan Cowell

New York Times Service

JOHANNESBURG — Shortly after securing a convincing vote this week in favor of plans for limited reform, South Africa's prime minister, Pieter W. Botha, addressed the question of how he would deal in future with this country's black neighbors.

He reiterated his willingness to sign nonaggression pacts with them so that neither side might allow the other's foes to operate from its territory. But the conciliatory tone had an undercurrent of menace.

"I'm speaking from a position of strength with them," he said of countries such as Mozambique, Angola and Zimbabwe. "And I hope they accept my good will."

In the light of South Africa's recent and regular military forays across some of its borders, the good will is ambivalent. But after Wednesday's referendum, in which the white electorate was asked to vote on the reform proposals, there is nothing ambiguous about Mr. Botha's strength.

Two-thirds of the two million whites who voted in the test of opinion came out in his favor, and while Mr. Botha hailed the outcome of referendum as a victory for South Africa, the political reality was that the vote reflected a large degree of support that the prime minister can now use as a personal mandate for a long stay in office.

The reform plans, for which he assumed responsibility, were vindicated, thus blocking a challenge from white ultrarightists and tightening a hold on power that would, in all probability, have been prized away by a defeat.

Moreover, the proposed new constitution provides for a white president with potentially authoritarian powers. The executive office would preside over a tricameral legislature to be dominated by a white chamber but including smaller chambers for coloreds, or people of mixed race, and those of Indian descent.

Mr. Botha, Western diplomats said, sees himself filling this executive position. Thus, with the "yes" vote as a ticket to a future presidency, the prospect could be for the accumulation of great power in what is already Africa's most powerful state militarily and economically.

The message was not lost on one newspaper cartoonist who depicted Mr. Botha Friday as a man of huge muscle and bulging biceps. In the manner of an advertisement he is seen doubling in size. "I used to be

South African political commentators said Friday that the Conservative Party had emerged less as a white-based group than as a party whose support is limited to remote rural areas where traditional apartheid finds its most tenacious adherents.

Moreover, the view among most analysts was that the "yes" vote must have included many South Africans of British ancestry who would, by tradition, normally oppose policies formulated by Mr. Botha and the Nationalists. By blurring traditional voting patterns — albeit in a referendum and not in a general election — the suggestion among some commentators is that white politics has changed fundamentally, with the benefits accruing to Mr. Botha.

If, as some commentators suggest, there remains a substantial minority of conservative Afrikaners opposed to the reforms, Mr. Botha will need to be careful in offering evidence of real reform to those who said "yes," without providing evidence to substantiate ultra-rightist assertions that he is selling out the whites and leading them toward eventual black domination.

That route is not included in the "new dispensation," for under the apartheid system, most blacks are required to live in "homelands," or nominally independent states.

The number of urban blacks is growing rapidly, and white liberals and black leaders say that discontent among them after the referendum will lead to greater conflict with other racial groups. Mr. Botha evidently accepted the risk. At his news conference Thursday, the prime minister was asked to comment on whether or not the new constitution enshrined apartheid. The question did not please him, and throughout an impassioned reply, he avoided uttering the word "apartheid" himself, telling his questioner: "I do not know what you mean with your word. If it means oppression, I reject it. If it means positive development, I accept it."

## Study Backs Idea Meteor Provoked Disaster on Earth

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The theory that the Earth collided with a giant meteorite 65 million years ago, killing off at one stroke the dinosaurs and many other creatures, received support from a study to be published in Science magazine next week.

According to the theory, dust and vapor blocked the sun's light for years, the planet cooled severely and millions of plants died and the cold-blooded dinosaurs were wiped out. Until now, evidence supporting the theory centered on the fact that meteorites contain a high level of the element iridium. Researchers have found a layer of rocks in Italy in which levels of iridium are high enough to suggest they resulted from a settling of meteoritic dust clouds rather than natural processes in the Earth.

The new study involves another element, cerium, particularly the varieties with atomic numbers of 186 and 187. In Earth samples, the ratio of osmium 187 to osmium 186 is about 10 to 1. But in meteorites, the ratio was 1 to 1.

In testing samples from Colorado and Denmark, Karl K. Turekian and Jean-Marc Luck of Yale University found the ratios of osmium 187 to osmium 186 to be 1.29 to 1 and 1.65 to 1.

Whether or not the rest of the theory of dinosaur extinction is true, Mr. Turekian said, it has now been shown that a great amount of meteoric material did strike Earth about 65 million years ago.

## Police Seize Plan for Raid On U.S. Embassy in Tokyo

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TOKYO — Japanese police seized detailed plans by a radical leftist group to raid the U.S. Embassy in Tokyo and the U.S. Navy base in Yokosuka before or during President Ronald Reagan's visit starting Wednesday, the Kyodo news service reported Friday.

Also on Friday, the governing Liberal Democratic Party postponed a potentially acrimonious session of parliament that could mar Mr. Reagan's visit.

According to Kyodo, the 450 confidential items included detailed, ciphered memoranda on attack plans and survey maps of the embassy compound and the navy base south of Tokyo.

Police in Chiba, west of Tokyo, confirmed that 450 documents were seized Oct. 21 in a raid on a hideout of the radical Middle Core Faction, but declined to comment on the contents.

The Middle Core Faction is a splinter group of radical students formed in the late 1950s to protest the renewal of the U.S.-Japanese security pact. Violent protests from the original group, known as Zenkoku, forced the cancellation of President Eisenhower's scheduled visit in 1960.

The group claimed responsibility for halting service for nearly half an hour Friday on the key commuter train line that circles Tokyo. The protesters ignited smoke canisters and unfurled banners saying, "Block Reagan's visit to Japan" and "Crush the reactionary Nakasone government."

The Tokyo Metropolitan Police plan to mobilize 23,000 officers for the protection of the presidential party during Mr. Reagan's four-day visit.

The smoke bomb demonstration marked the third action this week to oppose Mr. Reagan's visit. On Tuesday, the Middle Core Faction claimed responsibility for destroying a microwave tower at a communications facility of the U.S. Marines base in southern Japan.

On the same day, another leftist group rigged an unmanned passenger car that rammed into the gate of the U.S. air base at Yokota, west of Tokyo. No arrests were made.

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Ballpoint pen, silver-gilt with coral cap.

**BVLGARI**

10 VIA DEI CONDOTTI - ROMA  
HOTEL PIERRE - NEW YORK  
30, RUE DU RHONE - GENEVE  
AVENUE DES BEAUX-ARTS - MONTE CARLO  
HOTEL PLAZA-ATHENEE - PARIS

opposition, said they plan to open a new mission in this town of 19th-century rather than razing it and putting up the standard golden-arched fast building.

## ARTS / LEISURE

Arms Sale Reflects  
A Specialist's Legacy

**International Herald Tribune**  
LONDON — On Nov. 1, the late John Hayward made an ultimate farewell to the world of scholarship and collecting that had been his life, with a touch of discreet irony. The 16th- and 17th-century swords and guns, some magnificent, others cleverly tampered with here and there by his skilled hands, were dispersed at a Sotheby auction, precisely as he wanted it to be.

## SOURIN MELIKIAN

The catalog entries, with their terse descriptions, adroit hints and occasional understatement, carried the stamp of a scholar's mind. To Hayward's agile mind, this was a minor obstacle. A handsome bequest of arms had been made to the museum before World War II, whose ambiguous provisions could be read as meaning that lesser-quality pieces could be sold to acquire better ones in the legatee's name. Hayward pounced on these clauses, to build up the department of arms and armor, which had been the few last few pounds required around 1950 to buy masterpieces.

These were the days when extraordinary arms, remains of princely armories and prewar collections, were being sold by owners hard pressed for cash. One of Hayward's many talents was a knack for establishing the right contacts: When a fabulous 16th-century south German gun surfaced, made by Peter Opel for one of the Habsburgs, with a stock inlaid with silver and enamel, Hayward was the first to get word of it. He bought it through his friend, Hans Schödelman, the leading German dealer in the field.

All along, Hayward was busy with his second full-time job: collecting. With little money, but a flair for steering his affairs through the rising market of the 1950s and 1960s, Hayward bought three, re-sold two, weeding out and improving his collection.

This helped him indulge in his third passion, art historical research. Weapons were things to be bought, then studied and, where deemed desirable, exhibited. The most extraordinary lot among the edged weapons in Tuesday's sale, a Saxon rapier with matching left-hand dagger, was displayed in a memorable exhibition held at the Victoria and Albert in 1963.

These must have held special appeal to Hayward's sense of humor and human frailty. The sword and the rapier, a little stealer on the sea in the back, still hank back to collage. But odd juxtapositions, a knifemaker and a fan; a glass of red wine, radishes and pears; a rabbit next to songbirds; juicy grapes (how he could paint grapes!) — next to a cabbage; a bearded man on the window sill of a Venetian courtyard; a male nude languishing under a stormy seacape painting; always something wickedly incongruous, persists throughout. His fullest oils present witty assemblages, bouquets of small daily pleasures.

De Pisis, who lived at the edge of his feelings, a volatile man of social predilections and extravagant tastes, gave himself to the practice of pure painting with a driven generosity. From eye, to feeling, to hand, there was one sustained quicksilver impulse. Some of the misses, alas too many here, are flighty and sweet and look too easy, while most of De Pisis's work, despite or because of its evanescence, vibrates with a tragic sensibility: the desire to grasp life at its best in one delicious instant.

De Pisis (1896-1956) retrospective, Palazzo Grassi, Venice, until Nov. 20.

ROME — It has become a commonplace that American art, until the advent of Abstract Expressionism during and after World War II — when the vitality



German morion was sold for £37,910.

blade carries the phony signature of a Spanish maker, "Sabagón," and the equally spurious inscription "Doletta" — a German misspelling for Toledo, the Spanish city famous for its blades. Both were executed by the 16th-century swordsmith himself; these princely pieces of stunning beauty would have been thought finer in their day as "Toledo" work than as mere German blades.

Sometimes, Hayward would resort to barter. The masterpieces among the helmets sold on Tuesday were a German morion, decorated with etched scenes in the best Mannerist style of the 1600s. This once graced the collection of S.V. Granscy, the American connoisseur who became curator of the Arms and Armor Department in the Metropolitan Museum and Hayward swapped another piece to get it. Last Tuesday, the helmet went through the preliminary of flying back to New York: The Metropolitan Museum, bidding through an agent, got it for £37,910 (\$56,865).

Not even such delightful pursuits were sufficient to make Hayward oblivious to the amonance of civil service rigidity, particularly within the closed confines of a museum.

The prospect of a new museum director for whom he had no exaggerated regard is said by friends to have precipitated his decision to leave the V&A. Then by and by Hayward's formidable equipment in the world of art buying — a hunter's instinct for tracking down objects, a strategist's ability to steer men, an outstanding scholar's knowledge. They competed to rope him in. Hayward chose Sotheby's

of the contemporary scene suddenly shifted from Paris to New York — was far from the mainstream, timid and provincial. And it has often been pointed out, most clearly by the painter and critic Fairfield Porter, that this could partly be traced to pioneer mentality, but also to the Protestant work ethic and to incipient industrialization, when anything that was not immediately practical, but was concerned with an individual search for expression and faith, the true function of art, was distrusted.

But in the best part of "American Masters from the Thyssen-Bornemisza collection," the section of the early 19th-century painters trained to make useful work to adorn the dining rooms of the new railroad barons, something else, time and bracing, comes through: each small master tries to come to terms with a new view of nature — the grand raw spaces, half civilized but unmoored to the civilized eye.

Prairies, mountains and the Eastern Seaboard had not been regarded by any predecessors, in the way the European landscape had since Roman times. Trying to define vastness without tradition, with apparent sobriety and unflagging industry, these painters reveal a shy, sustained fervor for their strange open land.

Mountain crags and waterfalls by Thomas Cole, Albert Bierstadt and Frederick Edwin Church, rivers, lakes and marshes by Worthington Whistredale and Martin Johnson Heade, austere or flamboyant, with soft hazes or sharp

'Cyrano': Top Draw  
Of New Paris Season

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss  
*International Herald Tribune*

PARIS — The Paris theater in its first stages of the 1983-84 season is conducting a tour of some of modern drama's monuments, while new plays wait in the wings for a hearing.

"Cyrano de Bergerac," the most famous and popular French play of the last hundred years, has been packed the vast Mogador. Jacques Weber as the gallant Gascon of preposterous proboscis receives thunderous applause for each of his recitations of Rostand's multicolored effusions, and Charlotte de Turckheim as the Roxane who thrills to winged words.

The production has been engineered by Jérôme Savary, the "Magic Circus" man who delights in spoofing traditional concepts of history and literature with barely slapstick. He obtains from his customary high jinks on this occasion, for to burlesque this beloved romance would spell certain box-office failure.

Rostand's "Cyrano" in spirit is the ideal of every Frenchman, being to borrow Mrs. Malaprop's metaphor, "the very pineapple" of perfection with his soul of honor. His wit and whimsy, his courage in meeting all challenges and his jettisoning away of his tribulations, Savary has included some Big Top gymnastics, but presents the characters without distorting devaluations.

Octave Mirbeau was a philosophical anarchist and a sensationalist novelist of the 1900s, an intimate of the notorious Zola, the often-jailed advocate of subversion and terrorism.

Mirbeau's play, "Les Affaires sont les affaires," was a smashing shocker in its day, and its portrait of the captain of industry, an unscrupulous villain who employs anyone and every means to further his own purposes, has been appropriated by dozens of dramatists.

Pierre Dux has reproduced "Business Is Business" (as it was known in its English-language stagings) without a facelift at the Théâtre du Rond-Point. The venerable script has little subtlety as it bangs home its message and its "well-made" structure is passé. So is its moral-lesson climax, in which the shady financier is punished by the death of his adored son and belatedly sees the emptiness of his wrong-doing.

Yet the old warhorse with its melodramatic shenanigans commands attention. Its latest resurrection is extremely well-played with Dux in the central role and Lise Delamare as his vulgar wife, Michel Herbaud as the bankrupt marquis whom the nefarious millionaire would sway to his own ends.

Jean Cocteau was a steep climb of all the arts, an inspired dilettante who dabbled in all the aesthetic movements, from 1910, when he became associated with the Diaghilev Ballet, to his death 20 years ago.

His versatility makes him impossible to pigeonhole. Most of all, he was a Zeitgeist of his era, a fascinating personality, always seeking new territories to explore.

Jean Marais, whom Cocteau discovered as an actor, is paying him charming tribute in "Cocteau Marais," a one-man show at the Atelier. Marais makes no effort to impersonate his master, who with his memorable mannerisms would be simple to mimic. Instead, playing himself, he relates Cocteau's career, his friendships with great and near-great, quoting his bons mots and dictums. Cocteau, always opposed to prosaic logic — for a time he smoked the opium pipe — he warned the young against their tired elders. "Don't believe that two and two makes four," he cautioned his followers. "Two and two are 22."

Alain Decaux of the French Academy and Robert Hossein have devised a scenario of the Gospels for a series of 33 tableaux that constitute the spectacle, "Un Homme nommé Jésus" at the Palais des Sports.

This religious pageant, filled with thunderstorms, towering decor and actors at large in the audience, retells "the greatest story ever told" from the Nativity to the Resurrection in stage-pictures, some composed after the canvases of the Old Masters. There is excellent mood lighting throughout, and the ambitious theatrical sermon has at its core something of an evangelistic-revivalist motif. Bound on a prescient mission, it bursts with a high emotional voltage. Such exhibits are rare in France and its novelty, noise and expansive staging have won enormous success.

At the Edouard VII, Isabelle Adjani, on leave from movies, has returned to the theater in Strindberg's "Mademoiselle Julie." As the spoiled daughter of a noble house, she begins well, if a trifle harshly, as she tempts the mansion's butler to seduce her on a festive midsummer night. In the scenes that follow her deflowering, her power is largely of the lungs and this adaptation alters the play's ending of suicide as she defiantly throws to the floor the razor her lover has handed her to cut her throat. How she will subsequently solve her problem of disgrace is left to the spectator's imagination.

Niels Arestrup is not the ideal choice for the sleek, swaggering man-servant, but he is a good actor and acquires himself commendably.

Oldest U.S. Sex Journal Closes  
*United Press International*

NEW YORK — Sexology Today, founded in 1933 and described as the oldest U.S. sex magazine, has ceased publication. The circulation of the magazine, a "how-to" manual with illustrative photos, was down to 100,000 from a high of 200,000. "Sex had come out of the closet and we felt it best to put Sexology Today to rest," said Warren Tabach, vice president of Medi-Media Publications Inc.

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Niels Arestrup is not the ideal choice for the sleek, swaggering man-servant, but he is a good actor and acquires himself commendably.

Oldest U.S. Sex Journal Closes  
*United Press International*

NEW YORK — Sexology Today, founded in 1933 and described as the oldest U.S. sex magazine, has ceased publication. The circulation of the magazine, a "how-to" manual with illustrative photos, was down to 100,000 from a high of 200,000. "Sex had come out of the closet and we felt it best to put Sexology Today to rest," said Warren Tabach, vice president of Medi-Media Publications Inc.

Yet the old warhorse with its melodramatic shenanigans commands attention. Its latest resurrection is extremely well-played with Dux in the central role and Lise Delamare as his vulgar wife, Michel Herbaud as the bankrupt marquis whom the nefarious millionaire would sway to his own ends.

Jean Cocteau was a steep climb of all the arts, an inspired dilettante who dabbled in all the aesthetic movements, from 1910, when he became associated with the Diaghilev Ballet, to his death 20 years ago.

His versatility makes him impossible to pigeonhole. Most of all, he was a Zeitgeist of his era, a fascinating personality, always seeking new territories to explore.

Jean Marais, whom Cocteau discovered as an actor, is paying him charming tribute in "Cocteau Marais," a one-man show at the Atelier. Marais makes no effort to impersonate his master, who with his memorable mannerisms would be simple to mimic. Instead, playing himself, he relates Cocteau's career, his friendships with great and near-great, quoting his bons mots and dictums. Cocteau, always opposed to prosaic logic — for a time he smoked the opium pipe — he warned the young against their tired elders. "Don't believe that two and two makes four," he cautioned his followers. "Two and two are 22."

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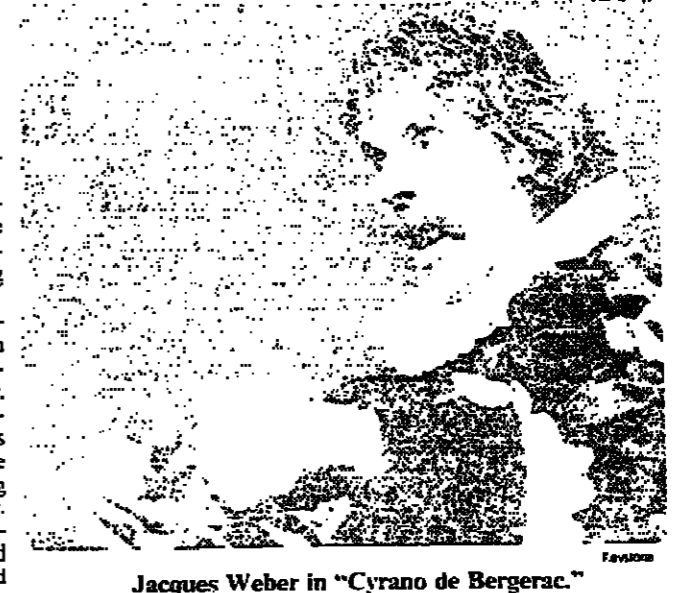
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Jacques Weber in "Cyrano de Bergerac."

in the unlikely role. There is a sound character bit by Brigitte Catillon as the pious cook.

Two miniature spectacles deserve attention. The first is a combination of dance, pantomime and film, "De l'autre côté de la lune" (at the Théâtre de la Bastille), a homage to Dorothy and Lillian Gish, the cinema's silent stars, written by Catherine Berge and performed by Lila Greene as Lillian and by Caroline Marcadé as Dorothy. It is a work of enchanting innocence and beauty.

The TSE group from Argentina, gratefully remembered for their much-admired "Peines de coeur d'une chatte anglaise," are playing an engaging fairy-tale, "Sortilège," at the studio of the Théâtre de Paris. It is done with their expected art and amusing invention and is recommended for both children and adults.

"Vendredi, jour de liberté" (at the Lys-Montparnasse) introduces the gifted Flemish author, Hugo Claus, to French audiences. A drama of the incestuous relations of a father and daughter in a tenement hovel, it is an arresting milieu piece with its strong atmosphere and persuasive characterizations, which Gérard Le Fur's direction makes the most of. Claus — three of whose plays were on simultaneous in Amsterdam last season — is a dramatist of increasing importance.

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## The Odd Juxtapositions of Filippo de Pisis

By Edith Schloss  
*International Herald Tribune*

VENICE — It is not easy to decide whether Filippo de Pisis is an Impressionist or an Expressionist. His delicate renderings of atmospheric effects, of Venetian skies, of leafy city squares in Paris and London, of the glitter and bloom of living surfaces in still life, surely make him a late Impressionist; but his intense staccato attack, his wild wish to take possession of the life and decay before him, to tell the tale to the brain, is an Expressionist drive.

This, however, is a minor consideration compared to one splendid certainty: de Pisis's flair for conveying the essence, the fragrance, the feel and texture of delectable live surfaces — of succulent fruit and shellfish, the skin of blossoms or young sailors — in a web of touches of paint that is very close to what Proust achieved with words.

First a poet involved in a new movement with de Chirico, Savinio and Carrà — de Pisis's studio in Ferrara was lined with shelves on which nested the most disparate objects, which he called his "metaphysical room," thus helping the movement get its name — he amused himself with constructing collages. Only gradually, and despite the doubt of fellow artists, did he evolve as a painter. In this large retrospective, all too spotty because of dealers' considerations, a 1916 canvas with a lifesize shell in

the foreground and a little steamer on the sea in the back, still hank back to collage. But odd juxtapositions, a knifemaker and a fan; a glass of red wine, radishes and pears; a rabbit next to songbirds; juicy grapes (how he could paint grapes!) — next to a cabbage; a bearded man on the window sill of a Venetian courtyard; a male nude languishing under a stormy seacape painting; always something wickedly incongruous, persists throughout. His fullest oils present witty assemblages, bouquets of small daily pleasures.

De Pisis (1896-1956) retrospective, Palazzo Grassi, Venice, until Nov. 20.

ROME — It has become a commonplace that American art, until the advent of Abstract Expressionism during and after World War II — when the vitality

of the contemporary scene suddenly shifted from Paris to New York — was far from the mainstream, timid and provincial. And it has often been pointed out, most clearly by the painter and critic Fairfield Porter, that this could partly be traced to pioneer mentality, but also to the Protestant work ethic and to incipient industrialization, when anything that was not immediately practical, but was concerned with an individual search for expression and faith, the true function of art, was distrusted.

But when it comes to the avant-garde of American painting after the Armory Show — which introduced international modern art to the United States — the collection falls flat on its face. Anyone who expected a coherent survey of the roots of modern American art will be disappointed by huge lacunae and bad choices.

But this is after all only a group of works put together by one collector with preferences of his own. And there is a fine early Stuart Davis; a row of Georgia O'Keeffe's oils, subtly convoluted and despite their small size, monumental; and a perfectly fluid 1927 composition by Arthur Dove, that amazing precursor of Abstract Expressionism.

The American predilection for craftsmanship comes full circle with a crisp Richard Estes cityscape of 1976, full of cool reflections on glass and steel, which, though celebrating busy midtown streetlife, with its odd touch of loneliness harks back to the earlier painters.

"American Masters from the Thyssen-Bornemisza collection" Carlo Magno wing, Vatican entrance under the columns on the left side of St. Peter's Square, to Nov. 20.

Two London Exhibitions  
By Max Wykes-Joyce  
*International Herald Tribune*

LONDON — The first international retrospective at the Barbican Sculpture Court is devoted to the work of Giulio Chigla, born in Rome in 1931. He shows himself equally adept as a carver and a modeller, and at working on a large scale (most of the exhibition pieces are lifesize or larger). The key sculpture is "The Dream of Brutus," which personifies the end of humankind. According to the Roman historian Suetonius, Brutus, the rabble-rousing, populist killer of Julius Caesar, dreamed of his own death, not only the death of the body but the end of his ambitions and ideals. Here is portrayed a man responsible for his actions, and terrified by them. So it is also in the case of the Travertine marble "Narcissus," the patinated bronze "Killerman" and the mixed marble

McDonald's Defers to Critics  
*United Press International*

FREEPORT, Maine — Officials of McDonald's hamburger chain, deferring to local opposition, said Thursday they plan to open a restaurant in the Gore House, a 19th-century mansion in this town of 5,800, rather than razing it and putting up the standard golden-arched fast food building.

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# INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

## Mixed Omens for Lebanon

It seems almost heroic of the Lebanese to be trying to put their country back together again, as they have set out to do in Geneva. The parties deserve immense respect just for entering the same room. Their quick agreement on a statement asserting Lebanon's independence and Arab "identity" — a statement implicitly negating both Phalangist and Islamic fundamentalist notions — was a good omen.

The other omen, of course, are not good. Amin Gemayel came to Geneva not as the duly recognized president of a sovereign state but as the head of one faction. He is being called upon to assert a Lebanese national interest in some considerable tension with the traditional sectarian interest of his community, whose leader is his father. His community faces a loss of privilege and status, and it fears being overwhelmed. There can be no more painful exercise than to redistribute power in a country that has been racked by a savage civil war perhaps only temporarily stilled.

The immediate battleground is the May 17 security and normalization agreement between Israel and Lebanon. Israel got the United States to agree that the pact need not go into effect unless Syrian and Israeli troops were withdrawn in tandem, and Syria, which was not consulted in its drafting, refused to go along. The Syrians, who occupy eastern Lebanon, arrived in Geneva to demand that the accord be renounced. The Israelis then threatened to seal off southern Lebanon, which they

occupy. This issue could sink the conference, and with it the cause of Lebanese unity.

We would say this about the May 17 agreement. Those who negotiated and brokered it did so in good faith; understandably, their prestige is involved. But what Israel extracted, with American blessing, from a weak Lebanese government reflected what realistic Israelis knew would be intolerable to the underrepresented end of the Lebanese political spectrum. Early respect for the pact's full terms is inconsistent with the goal of Lebanese unity.

The Syrians have a long way to go to demonstrate that they do not simply want to keep the heat on, outlast a tiring United States, and absorb Lebanon. But the Israelis must ask whether they will not sooner get the neighborhood relations they want and deserve by compromising on the May 17 pact.

Meanwhile, American policy wobbles. One element of it would accept the parallel ploys of the Lebanese government and Israel to use the Geneva talks for confrontation with the Soviet Union, its headstrong client Syria and the Lebanese factions that look to Damascus. A second element would seek to test Syria's murmured interest in moving a step farther away from Moscow and in allowing Lebanon to settle down. The key question is whether the Reagan administration has the political opening, inclination and skill to make good on its intention to help Lebanon become Lebanon. — THE WASHINGTON POST.

## A Prudent Wave at Poland

With a measured step toward easing sanctions, the Reagan administration properly begins to extricate itself from mostly empty protest against repression in Poland. Conceivably, such cautious moves can gain leverage for real influence over Polish affairs.

In proclaiming sanctions two years ago, President Reagan said they would stand until Warsaw ended martial law, freed all political prisoners and found accommodation with the Roman Catholic Church and the free union movement. But martial law has ended in name only. Political prisoners still number 2,000. Free unions are but a memory.

Nevertheless, American companies may now discuss new Polish fishing rights, and Washington will join discussions about rescheduling Poland's debts. Neither step concedes much. Fishing quotas still require government approval. The debt talks provide a forum for raising political questions and are needed if Poland is to be made to repay anything. No new credits are envisioned.

These are concessions to reality. America's mostly symbolic sanctions were pathetically inadequate to the declared ends. If economic favor can accomplish anything, it will be only through calibrated steps. By acting at a relatively calm moment, Washington avoids affront to still-resisting Poles. By hedging its moves, it hints for some leverage.

The leverage could be greater if diplomats rather than bankers became the main debt negotiators. That would require some kind of Treasury purchase, at a discount, of privately held Polish debt. Poland will long need foreign capital, and its prospects for repayment depend on political changes that private bankers cannot compel.

Financial and political conditions are now intertwined in many debt nations. Given the administration's need for a policy and the Polish government's unified control over economic and political affairs, Poland would be a good place to try something altogether new. — THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Other Opinion

### South Africa's Referendum

The world, we can be sure, will not be greatly impressed by the news from South Africa, which is that a large majority of whites voted for the inclusion of Indians and (mixed-race) coloreds at the level of national government. It will invariably be noted (and not improperly) that the country's 22 million blacks will continue to have no role under the new constitution.

But if the result seems a slight affair to the outside world, its effects within South Africa are incalculable. It is the first evidence we have that most white South Africans now realize that they have no God-given monopoly of political power. Assuredly it is still rather a dim realization, for it does not extend to blacks, who make up some 70 percent of the population. On the other hand, it is not a realization which would have been possible even five years ago.

— The Daily Telegraph (London).

More than 80 percent of the population is desperate for change. No more signals are needed for any government that genuinely seeks reform. [Prime Minister Botha] knows that real reform is now politically possible, so far as his own constituency is concerned, and essential for the nation as a whole.

— The Johannesburg Star.

### The Grenada(s) of Tomorrow

Between the abolition of outright colonial status in 1951 and the coup of 1979, there have been eight elections in Grenada under universal suffrage, and a fairly stable two-party system had emerged. During that period Grenadian legal and political elites had participated in processes as varied and complex as the creation of a West Indian federation, an attempted unitary statehood relationship with Trinidad and Tobago, and the transition to national independence.

The people with experience and patriotism are there, and the governor general has the authority to work with them. So the last thing that the United States should try is the estab-

lishment of any sort of protectorate or guardianship over Grenada. Such efforts in Cuba, the Philippines and Puerto Rico after the Spanish-American War should warn Americans about the dire consequences of anything except total political independence.

— Anthony P. Maingot, a citizen of Trinidad and Tobago and director of the graduate program in international studies at Florida International University, in the Los Angeles Times.

The vast majority of members of the United Nations are dictatorships. The perversion of truth and the manipulation of a purely local majority of dictatorships at the United Nations were both evident when the Grenada episode was debated at the General Assembly. The vote condemned the action, which has saved Grenada from a dictatorship and is clearly welcomed by Grenadians themselves. How ironic, then, that the majority of unelected dictatorial governments which voted to condemn the East Caribbean states and the United States called for early elections in Grenada — a privilege they deny absolutely or in all but name to their own citizens.

The Western world has watched impatiently while nation after nation has become ruled by military dictatorships. [Grenada's] rescue should be welcomed, and fully consolidated. A more important task for the West now is not to feel back-dog about this rescue, but to develop a coherent and multilateral approach to further rescues. From this small beginning, a strategic initiative should be seized.

— The Times (London).

Prudence sometimes dictates that the form of international law must be sacrificed for the sake of that which the law is intended to accomplish: the protection of life and liberty and the maintenance of a democratic world order. In the end, international law depends for its continued existence on the strength of democratic nations, such as the United States, and their demonstrated commitment to support a world order dedicated to liberty and human rights.

— Senator Robert W. Kasten, writing in the Los Angeles Times.



'Gee, Maggie Thatcher might at least have wished me a bon voyage.'

## Reagan May Have Been Wrong, but He Wasn't the First

By Philip Geyelin

WASHINGTON — First the idea was to save the American students (whose peril was not easy to prove). Then it was to restore democracy to Grenada, a justification which, if widely applied, would keep the United States busy all over the world. But wait, the administration said. Look at what to our utter astonishment we found: Huge arms caches; a whole bunch of Russians and East Europeans; secret treaties tying Grenada to Havana and Moscow; a lot more Cuban worker-soldiers than had been expected.

So what the administration is saying is that no damage is done to the established world order by breaking and entering without a warrant (beyond the request of Grenada's eastern Caribbean neighbors) if you happen to turn up a lot of unexpected, incriminating evidence. The real reason the United States invaded Grenada, it turns out, was to find a reason for invading Grenada.

Small wonder that political opponents and pundits are finding it hard to wrap their minds around that proposition. So it is also easier to understand why they see in the Grenada power play proof positive of fundamental failings in Ronald Reagan's management of foreign policy. But a few words in mitigation of Ronald Reagan are in order. Whatever else may be distinctively wrong-

headed about the Reagan foreign policy, his handling of Grenada does not so much set a new and dangerous precedent as it follows an old and all too familiar tradition. For those who would hang the Reagan foreign policy in effigy, Grenada is the wrong rope. The charges are that he had no cause that met even the loose requirements of international law; that his pretenses were flimsy, if not false; that he needlessly antagonized allies and Congress by failing to consult; that he suppressed the press.

In search of a little perspective, one could start with Harry Truman's handling of Korea, a military mission for which Mr. Truman could not even find a word until a reporter's question provided him with "police action" as a handy euphemism for "war." Dwight D. Eisenhower invoked his own Doctrine as grounds for landing U.S. forces in Lebanon in 1958. But he never could produce the evidence to meet the Eisenhower Doctrine's test: that Lebanon was facing an external threat from a Middle East country "under the control of international communism."

John F. Kennedy established as a fundamental of American foreign policy that the United States could not tolerate "another Cuba." That pronouncement, in Florida one week

before his assassination, was seized upon by Lyndon B. Johnson, who embarked two years later on the U.S. invasion in the Caribbean that most closely resembles the Reagan operation in Grenada.

In the Dominican Republic in the spring of 1965, as in Grenada, a case could be made for the landing of American troops for the surgical removal of American citizens. The U.S. Embassy in Santo Domingo so recommended. What had begun as a civil war in large part aimed at restoring a democratically elected government had reduced the Dominican Republic to anarchy. Undoubtedly, communist elements were actively exploiting the anarchy.

But President Johnson couldn't prove it. He needed a less controversial purpose, in the interests of seeking a symbolic overlay of approval by the ever-hesitant Organization of American States. The right-wing Dominican junta had invited him to intervene — but in hysterical terms, claiming the revolution was communist-directed and would indeed produce "another Cuba" in the absence of "unlimited and immediate U.S. assistance." President Johnson played it cute. He ordered the U.S. Embassy to get the junta's invitation

rewritten in a way that limited its strictly to the safety of Americans. That way the American troops would be on hand and the option would be open to use them against whatever communist threat might materialize. But there would be no damning evidence in the record that Mr. Johnson had responded to a threat he could not document.

Later, the U.S. forces, more by happenstance than by design, did find themselves serving as a useful buffer. The fighting died away. Diplomacy ultimately produced a caretaker government which, in turn, led to elections and a surprisingly long-lived restoration of democratic process in the Dominican Republic.

If Ronald Reagan can do as well by bringing in British Commonwealth police forces to oversee the reconstruction of democracy in Grenada, today's pillorying may turn to applause. That would still not validate his means or the confusion of his ends — no more than it would be an endorsement of the methods of his predecessors. But however you may feel about Ronald Reagan's particular approach to the conduct of foreign policy, there is very little that is uniquely Reaganesque about his handling of Grenada.

The Washington Post.

## France and the U.S.: The Friction Now Comes From Cooperation

By Dominique Moisi

PARIS — Just days after French soldiers and American Marines — part of the same peacekeeping force — had died in nearly simultaneous attacks in Beirut, the French were condemning the U.S. invasion of Grenada. The same mixture of cooperation and irritation has characterized the relationship between Washington and Paris almost since Francois Mitterrand was elected president here in May 1981.

The initial surprise and apprehension in the United States over the victory of a Socialist president in France — and his decision to take Communist ministers into his government — has receded. France's new firmness toward the Soviet Union and the continuity of its foreign policy reassured America.

France, while changing, has remained steadfast. The personal understanding between President Reagan and President Mitterrand, two very different men, helped facilitate U.S.-French rapprochement. The French and American administrations were so aware of the differences in their economic and social well-being, so conscious of the need to preserve a stable relationship, that they dealt with each other more tactfully than they might have otherwise — even if the traditional bickering has gone on.

Strategic considerations have formed the basis of a renewed and more intense French-American relationship. Mr. Mitterrand's France has not become Atlanticist, nor has the United States endorsed France's blend of

Socialism. But a common concern over the balance of power in Europe and the growth of Soviet military strength has brought the two countries closer.

Common strategic concerns, however, cannot suppress tensions on such issues as the Western economic setting, Central America and East-West economic relations. The United States has been irritated by what it considers to be an idealistic French approach to Central America. The French, along with most other European countries, refused to associate themselves with a policy of economic sanctions toward the East bloc, whose efficacy and political cost they questioned. They also bristled under the weight of high U.S. interest rates and a strong dollar.

But if the bases for agreement on strategic matters have not varied, the sources of tensions have changed. They no longer stem from opposing views but rather from a competitive partnership.

France, without modifying its fundamental views on Central America, has become more discreet and detached — even if it denounced unambiguously the Grenadian operation. The Reagan administration no longer seems to believe as firmly in the virtues of economic sanctions against the East. Paradoxically, it is on issues where the French and the Americans appear to be on the same side that frictions are most visible.

In Chad, France is the principal actor; its objectives there are parallel to but not identical with those of the United States. The ambitions of Colonel Mousser Qaddafi, the Libyan leader, revealed to the Americans the existence of Chad. The Americans then offered heavy-handed support that may have proved more politically burdensome than militarily effective. Paris, pushed by military, economic and humanitarian considerations, and its vision of the "Arab policy of France," was more prudent in dealing with Libya and its allies than the Americans deemed necessary. France wants to preserve the credibility of its special relationship with Francophone Africa. It does not want to be thegendarme of an anti-Qaddafi crusade.

In Lebanon, the United States is the principal political actor, despite France's historical connections. Neither the United States nor France seems to have a clear view of its objectives in Lebanon or, more globally, in the Arab-Israeli conflict. Paris and Washington share the same fear that they will become bogged down in a dangerous, inglorious mud-puddle; the same temptation of accommodation with Syria; and the same reluctance of appearing to support too closely a Christian power at the expense of Moslem Arabs. But France continues to accelerate there, mutual recriminations might result.

The Iran-Iraq war constitutes an immedi-

ate source of tension. Washington does not criticize France's diplomatic support of Iraq as such. The Americans were pleased, in the mid-1970s, with the rapprochement between Baghdad and Paris, which allowed a Western presence in a country that had become increasingly too dependent on the Soviet Union. There was an implicit division of influence between the French in Baghdad and Americans in Tehran.

The fall of the shah, and the military ambitions of Iraq's Saddam Hussein, destroyed that equilibrium. The United States has criticized the French sale of Super Etendard jets to Iraq, fearing a possible escalation of the Gulf conflict, but also because Washington wants to keep a door open toward Iran, which it still considers a key to the region.

These tensions represent a source of irritation, but they cannot ultimately endanger the U.S.-French relationship. Conflicting economic interests, especially in agricultural matters, are more likely to cause long-term trouble. And if serious negotiations ever take place between Washington and Moscow on Euro-missiles, the question of the inclusion of the French and British nuclear forces could become a real "pomme de discorde" between France and the United States.

The writer is associate director of the Institut Français de Relations Internationales and editor of *Politique Etrangere*. He contributed this column to the *International Herald Tribune*.

## Alfonsin's Victory Opens Doors for Argentina and Its Neighbors

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON — If politics is the art of the possible, Argentina has just expanded the universe. For the election there last Sunday demonstrates that between the competing forces of authoritarianism and radical nationalism, there is room for a moderate center.

The Argentine message applies throughout Latin America. It thus widens political choices available to Washington, and improves prospects for a safe exit from the debt crisis.

Argentina is one of the world's stunted giants. It enjoys a temperate climate, an abundance of resources and a richly homogeneous population of immigrants from Southern Europe. It is self-sufficient in energy, and exports food. Buenos Aires, a great city at the turn of the century, had a subway before New York.

Until World War II, power was in the hands of a commercial oligarchy, which managed trade with Europe and the United States. Politics was parliamentary, and centered around middle-class parties. Intellectual life was Continental, and society, formed on the British model, was stuffy.

The Perons, General Juan and his wife Evita, led a populist revolt against an old order that had been shaken by depression and war. They installed a welfare state with close ties to the labor unions and a strong touch of authoritarianism. Consumers, thus subsidized, went on a spree. Within a decade, Argentina was on the verge of bankruptcy.

To save the country from its proflig-

gacy, the middle class and the military joined forces. In 1955, in a coup that overthrew General Peron. There followed a regular secession of civilian and military regimes which amounted to what James Nelson of the Buenos Aires Herald called "a durable political order." Military regimes were "supposedly devoted to capital formation." "Populist governments" distributed whatever was "available to whomsoever their leaders" chose.

The Falklands war shattered the "durable order." Military leaders, already compromised by a campaign of murder, kidnapping and torture against leftist opponents, were totally discredited by ignominious defeat. To get out from under this, they organized elections.

The Peronistas stepped forward to take over. But, with General Peron dead, and Isabel Peron discredited, the leadership was divided and weak. The unions had been corrupted in partnership with the military and damaged by their support for counter-terrorist tactics.

Raul Alfonsin, the leader of a classic middle-class party, the Radicals, boldly undertook a two-front campaign. He assailed the military leaders for human rights violations and losing the war. He attacked the labor wing of the Peronists for corruption, and blamed it for rampant inflation.

That appeal rallied new voters, women and at least a segment of the

working class. Contrary to all expectations, Mr. Alfonsin won an absolute majority. He still faces severe problems with runaway inflation, and no date has been fixed for his inauguration. But one difficulty has been eased. The so-called "inevitable majority" of Peronists and generals has been routed.

No other country in Latin America is a copy of Argentina. But there is a general trend away from authoritarian, military rule. There has been fear that transition would ineluctably bring radical nationalists to power.

The pessimists in the United States

have been particularly wary of change in Latin America for that reason.

Indeed, one element in the tough stance of the Reagan administration toward Central America is the belief that it will hold change to an orderly pace throughout the hemisphere. The message of Argentina is that the United States does not have to be so wary. Freer rein can be given to democratic politics. For there is a center in Latin America, and with a little support from Washington, it just might hold.

The debt crisis reinforces the point.

Argentina, with debts of \$45 billion, follows only Brazil and Mexico among countries in the red. A debt program for Argentina, like the debt program for Mexico, has been organized by the international financial community.

Stoofers have always claimed that radical nationalists would eventually thwart the program by organizing a default. With the Peronists waiting in the wings, Argentina shaped up as a prime candidate for the role of wrecking ball. But the presidential election, by repudiating the radical nationalists, shows that at the end of the international debt tunnel there flickers a light.

Los Angeles Times Syndicate.

## LETTER TO THE EDITOR

### Tolstoy Responds

I have just seen the letter by Lucille P. Lvoff published by you Sept. 26, concerning the publication of my family history "The Tolstoy: Twenty-Four Generations of Russian History." For some reason she objects to the fact that my book is receiving international publicity, while some other she has read passed unnoticed several years ago.

I feel readers are the only valid judges of the relative merits of different books, and cheerfully leave it to them to do so; particularly as "The Tolstoy" has just been published in France and the United States.

However, I cannot allow some factual falsehoods in Mrs. Lvoff's letter to pass unnoticed.

She writes of me that "he seems to have no scruples about appropriating the coat of arms and title of the junior branch, to which he has no right." This is false, as a cursory glance at the book would have confirmed. Illustrations of both coats of arms are provided, together with a full pedigree and textual explanation of the parallel descents of the senior and junior branches of the family. Similarly, the different titles awarded to the family at different times are fully expounded in a special appendix.

I am not at all sure what motive I

could have in any case for wishing to pass myself off as a member of the junior branch, when I am in fact the heir to the senior! But I would be grateful if you could publish this refutation.

NIKOLAI TOLSTOY, Abingdon, England.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed to the editor and contain the writer's signature, name and address. Brief letters receive priority, and letters may be abbreviated. We cannot acknowledge all letters, but we value the views of the readers who submit them.

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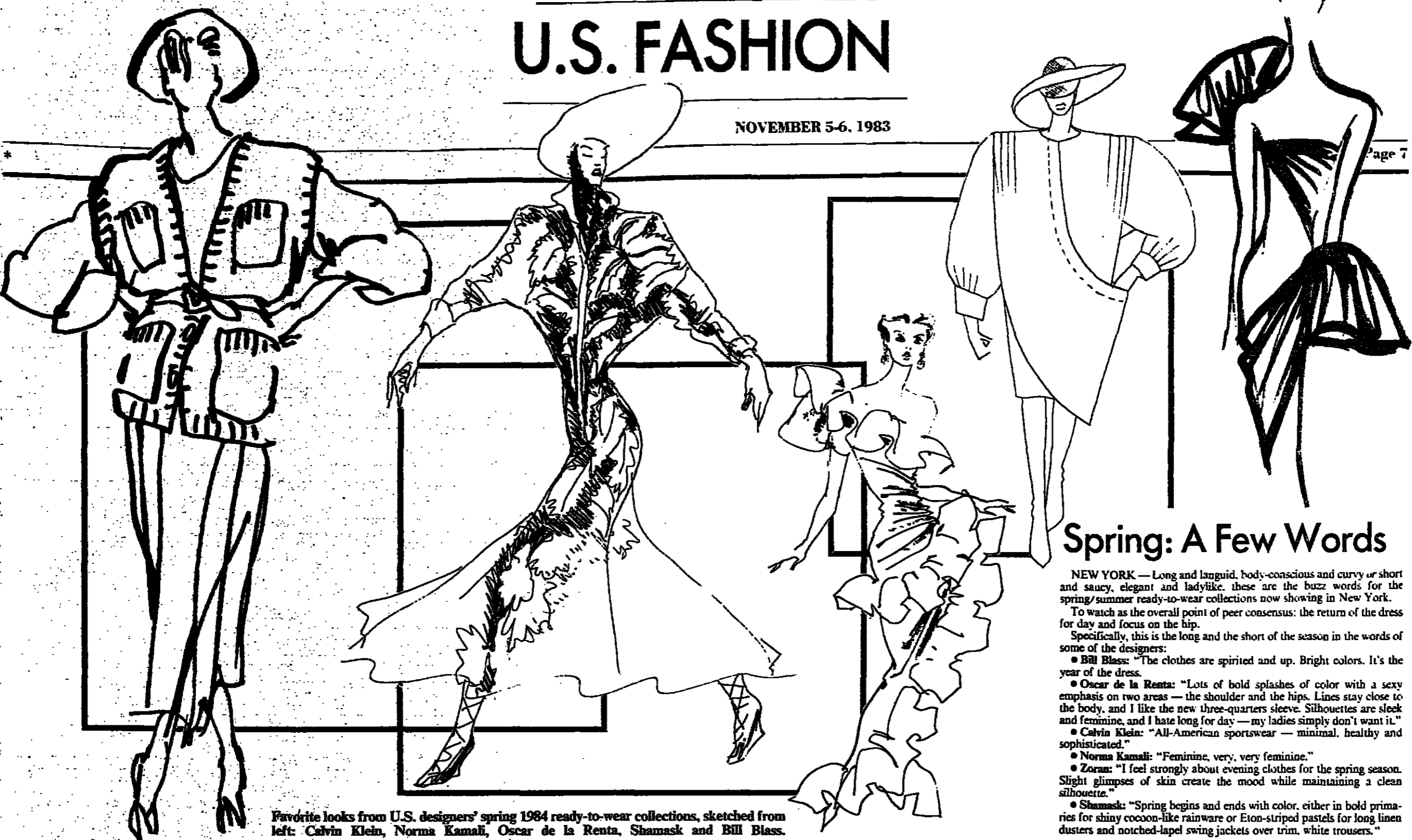
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U.S. FASHION

NOVEMBER 5-6, 1983



Spring: A Few Words

NEW YORK — Long and languid, body-conscious and curvy or short and saucy, elegant and ladylike, these are the buzz words for the spring/summer ready-to-wear collections now showing in New York.

To watch as the overall point of peer consensus: the return of the dress for day and focus on the hip.

Specifically, this is the long and the short of the season in the words of some of the designers:

- Bill Blass: "The clothes are spirited and up. Bright colors. It's the year of the dress."
- Oscar de la Renta: "Lots of bold splashes of color with a sexy emphasis on two areas — the shoulder and the hips. Lines stay close to the body, and I like the new three-quarters sleeve. Silhouettes are sleek and feminine, and I hate long for day — my ladies simply don't want it."
- Calvin Klein: "All-American sportswear — minimal, healthy and sophisticated."
- Norma Kamali: "Feminine, very, very feminine."
- Zoran: "I feel strongly about evening clothes for the spring season. Slight glimpses of skin create the mood while maintaining a clean silhouette."
- Shamsky: "Spring begins and ends with color, either in bold primaries for shiny cocoon-like rainwear or Eton-striped pastels for long linen dusters and notched-lapel swing jackets over trim, white trousers."

Favorite looks from U.S. designers' spring 1984 ready-to-wear collections, sketched from left: Calvin Klein, Norma Kamali, Oscar de la Renta, Shamsky and Bill Blass.



Advertising to create an ambiance and sell a lifestyle.



Lord & Taylor's rustic setting for ready-to-wear.

The American Connection: Financing for Fragrances

By Jean Rafferty

PARIS — The mutual attraction of the elegant European aristocracy to substantial American money has often resulted in a *beau mariage*. It is a tradition that nowadays is as faithfully followed in the hard-headed world of Dun and Bradstreet as it is among the raffish reaches of the Almanach du Gotha (bible of European bluebloods) and some of the most brilliant matches have been forged between the noblesse of French perfumes and the super-rich U.S. industrial powers and conglomerates.

Financial fidelity seems just as fickle as the romantic kind, so finding out who is with whom can be almost as tricky as a gossip columnist sniffing out the latest jet-set split. When the links are eventually traced, one discovers some combinations every bit as original as the Texas cattle baron's daughter and the son of the French duke.

The heady scents of Yves Saint-Laurent's exotic Opium, Y. Rive Gauche and his latest launch, the rose-based Paris as well as his Kouros for men, for example, are owned by the more prosaic U.S. corporation Sepulch through its subsidiary, Charles of the Ritz.

Karl Lagerfeld's best-selling Chloé, K.L. and Lagerfeld for Men, belong to conglomerate Eli Lilly, by way of its offshoot, Elizabeth Arden, which also markets the spin-off fragrance from the English classic, Burberry. A.H. Robins controls the Caron perfumes: Nocturne, Infini, Fleurs de Rocaille, Eau de Caron and Caron for Men, among others while Pierre Balmain's *Ivoire* belongs to Revlon along with other Balmain perfumes: Jolie Madame, Miss Balmain, Vert Vert, Monsieur Balmain and Etoile. Also sheltering under the Revlon umbrella are the products of Jeanne Gattineau.

American Cynamid may seem an unlikely mate, image-wise, but along with its subsidiary Shulton, famous as makers of perennial Old Spice, it harbors Parfums Prestige International — the Pierre Cardin perfume company with its Cardin, Choc, Paradoxe and Pierre Cardin for Men, and American designer Geoffrey Beene's Grey Flannel. The U.S. giant, Pfizer owns Coty and thus L'Aimant, Quotidienne, Cordons Vert and Eau de Chypre.

Paloma Picasso's alliance with Warner Communications subsidiary Warner Cosmetics for her new perfume named after herself, is perhaps more in the glamorous Hollywood tradition of an Aly Khan-Rita Hayworth romance. Warner's perfume stable also includes the thoroughbred Gloria Vanderbilt scent and Ralph Lauren's Polo, Chaps, Lauren and Tuxedo.

Like some blue-blooded family trees, corporate marriages and takeovers can become complex. The French beauty group Orlane and its toilet waters, *Fleur* for women and *Derrick* for men, and Jean d'Albret, with Ecusson and Princesse, are owned by the U.S. corporation Norton Simon, which also owns cosmetic firm Max Factor and the perfume of the New York designer Halston.

Carita, the Frubourg Saint-Honore hair salon started by the legendary Carita sisters, Rosy and

American Work and Play Clothes Provide Profitable Design Inspiration

By Hebe Dorsey

NEW YORK — America has a fashion — it is American — that reflects a casual, relaxed way of dressing, like wearing sneakers with evening wear or ski clothes to the office.

People all over the world have been dressing this way without quite realizing that jeans and sneakers, jumpsuits and down vests, lumber jackets and Windbreakers, Indian ribbon skirts and moccasins all come from American folklore and the working class traditions.

Button-down shirts with striped ties, crew-neck sweaters, tweed jackets with fatigues and penny loafers — also known as the prep school look — belong to the American university campus. The country club look is something else again. It is the mass revenge of conservative businessmen who all week have had to go around in white or pale blue shirts, dark suits, black socks and black shoes. Come the weekend, they fall into the other extreme and adopt the brightest and wildest color combinations, such as Kelly green pants or those in outlandish plaids or prints, orange Lacoste shirts, stockingless Gucci loafers, navy blazers and ascots or club ties.

Sports and health are the latest influences from the United States, resulting in all kinds of garb for athletics, the locker room or the dance studio, such as leotards, jogging suits, running shoes and ballet dancers' leg warmers. Next week Jane Fonda will show workout clothes designed by Theoni Aldredge, who designed the costumes for Broadway's "La Cage aux Folles," "A Chorus Line," "Dreamgirls" and "42nd Street." All these looks have different, fresh and more casual connotations, a specific, often outdoor flavor which has a special appeal to the young.

Unconsciously, they may be sensitive to the fact that these clothes are not designed with an artistic purpose, as European clothes often are. In fact, they were not "designed" at all. They grew out of functional needs and then became fashionable. Some of this can be had in all its intact, unadorned and rustic glory at L.L. Bean, an old house in Freeport, Maine, specializing in basic sports equipment and no-nonsense country clothes. Foreign designers also discovered the L.L. Bean catalogue and started copying from it.

The United States also has its own indigenous designers, including such legends as Claire McCardell, Bonnie Cashin and Norman Norell, who developed the so-called "American Look" — basically simple and pared-down, any occasion clothes, both casual and easy-fitting and geared to the independent American woman. U.S. stores heavily promote American designers, but in recent years, foreign labels — Italian, French and

now Japanese — have been gaining ground. Bergdorf-Goodman has specialized in the best of Milan designers while Selma Weiser, owner of five Charivari stores (soon to be six with a new one on 57th Street) built up a \$10-million business mostly by exploiting avant garde foreign talent, with the accent lately on the Japanese.

Not so at Lord & Taylor, which, to this day, is noted for pushing the American image and heritage. "We're an American store which flowers in bringing forth young American talents," Catherine di Montezomolo, the store's vice president and fashion director, said. "We buy from Europe, we buy from the Far East, we buy from all over, but we put our emphasis on American designers. It started in the '40s," she added, "when Dorothy Shaver was president of the store. She encouraged everyone to promote and develop talented American designers which resulted in the introduction of Claire McCardell, Bonnie Cashin, Sally Victor, Tom Brigrance, Luis Estevez, Vera Maxwell, Ann Fogarty, John Weitz, Rudi Gernreich, Donald Brooks and Bill Blass."

And in 1945, according to the fashion director, the store even copyrighted the expression "The American Look," defining it as, among other things, "that proud air of independence, that fresh, shining look."

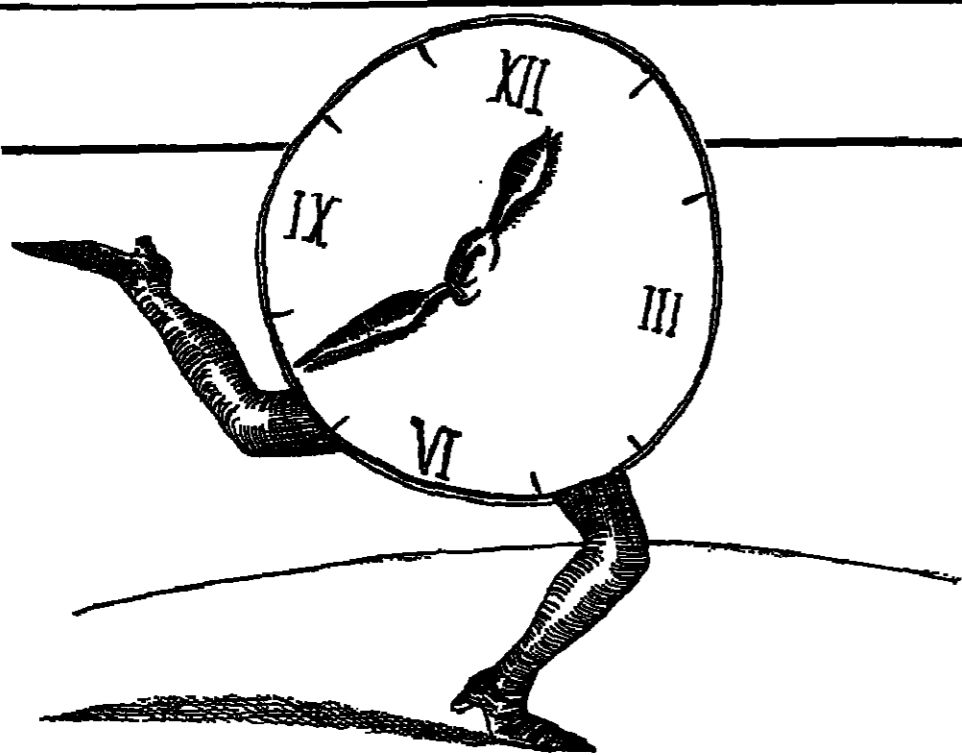
For women seeking that look, there is an area at Lord & Taylor where 90 percent of the merchandise (designed exclusively for this store) is in a rustic, atmosphere set off by cozy pine wood and copper, spinning wheel and area rugs. The store also regularly promotes the Americana look through romantic and deliberately folkloric images. "Once a year, we have a big promotion when we salute one area of America or another," Mrs. di Montezomolo said. "We've had the Gibson girl, Nantucket and Santa Fe. This year, it was Newport — its gracious coaching tradition, tea dances, marvelous, romantic white



Ralph Lauren recreates shades of the Old West.



Catherine di Montezomolo.



F. W. T. 83

## A Variety of Self-Improvement Courses Are Being Sandwiched into Lunchtime

By David Hinkley  
NEW YORK — Considering that "Let's have lunch" has become the most insincere phrase in all of America, surpassing such perennial favorites as "I love your dress" and "I'll still respect you in the morning," it isn't too surprising that lunch itself has also become a victim of a society that cannot keep up with its own obsessions.

Lunch traditionally is the happiest of meals. Breakfast ends before you are awake, dinner is when you hear what went wrong with someone else's day. But lunch, in the classic sense, is the day's first unrushed breath of air, the blissful interlude when the figures on your desk can go uncalculated, the words unedited, the phones unanswered. To be coldly objective about it, the lure of lunch is the one and only reason that 90 percent of U.S. workers don't quit their jobs every single morning.

Today, however, lunch is an endangered species. Like the blue-spotted salamander and the Colorado prairie dog, it may be unable to survive in a society that kills less by willful design than by simple neglect.

What is happening, simply, is this: Everyone seems to have discovered so many things they want to do, from aerobic gourmet cooking to dressing for success to programming software that will perform plastic surgery, that they are running out of time in which to do them. A microwave oven may save a few minutes at dinner, but it does not necessarily add up to an extra 60 minutes every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, which may be the only time the local night school offers that course on "How to Make Your Christmas Presents Out of Scrap Lumber and Dog Fur."

Thus the U.S. work force has spent the last several years in a desperate search for spare time, and what it has found is lunchtime, which has now become, lamentably, just one more time to be filled in on a day planner.

You think this sounds alarming? Another case of a boy crying "Lunch"? Well, consider that lunch business in New York restaurants

has declined enough this year that owners lobbied for a city crackdown on hot dog vendors in midtown. Now sidewalk hot dogs simmer in auto exhaust, frankly, are not going to displace Le Cirque in anyone's gourmet notebook; what their popularity indicates is a growing demand for food that people can grab quickly and eat on the run.

And where are they running to? Well, their shrinks, of course, and their hairdressers and their tennis partners, and all the other service men and women that even normal people sometimes have to see at noon. But that is only the beginning; here are just a few of the other possibilities around New York:

•Barney's. This is the famous store where little boys are taken for their first good suit: graduation, communion, bar mitzvah, the reading of their rich grandfather's will. Later in life, when they have become executives who barely have the time to dress for success, Barney's offers them an appointment service. At the designated hour a salesman and tailor will be waiting, along with a selection of favorite styles from a favorite manufacturer. And when do they make these appointments? Well, lunch is a popular time, says a Barney's spokesman, who suggests a customer might purchase, say, two suits and accessories in the time formerly reserved for two martinis and a cold beer.

•Sports Training Institute. Jane Fonda and Billie Jean King are two of the famous clients at this therapeutic gym on East 49th Street, where the elite meet to sweat. But whether you are famous or not, you can get a complete skeletal-muscular evaluation here on your lunch hour. The Cybex and other futuristic-looking machines not only measure heart rate, but can pinpoint exactly which muscles are working how hard, and consequently, indicate which therapeutic programs can put you in proper tune. This often involves regular sessions with the machines or the therapists at STI, which is why at midday the place is crammed full of workers who want to run 10-kilometer (6-

mile) races or simply fit into their Adolfs again.

•Henri Bendel. On the sixth floor of this chic shop on 57th Street, you can spend your lunch hour having teeth ground down for capping, or whatever. Or you can have them cleaned. Be honest, now: If you could make up a wish list of everything in the whole world you would like to do during lunchtime, how far down would dental work be?

•"Peking Duck." Not eating it for lunch. Learning to cook it for dinner. That is the name of a course at Kitchen Privileges Culinary Center, a Long Island cooking school, and it is only one among dozens of food courses available between 11 A.M. and 2 P.M. ("Microwave Meals in Minutes," for instance, is a two-hour course.) And who is to those old-timers and purists who feel the highest calling of midday food is to be eaten rather than studied?

•A concert. Now the idea of a musical interlude during lunch sounds fairly normal. But talking to some of the patrons of the regular luncheon concert series (noon-12:45 p.m.) at St. Ann's Church in Brooklyn makes it clear that there is something else going on here.

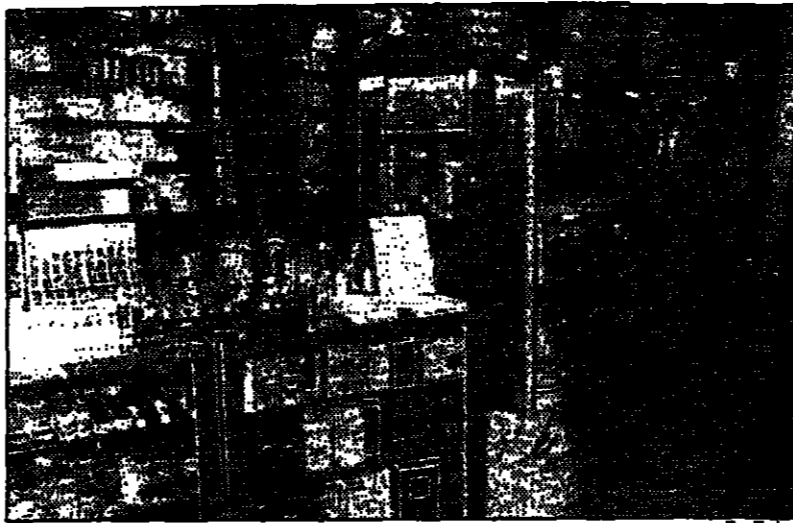
"I work on Wall Street, so I sneak out early and take a subway over here (a 10-minute ride) to get a seat," Thomas Berry said. "If I leave the second it's over, I get back on time. The thing is, I live in New Jersey and I don't like to stay in the city late at night to see concerts, so this way I feel like I'm getting my culture in."

There are so many ways to spend lunch now, in fact — at the Morris town, New Jersey, and other suburban YMCAs, the hardest activity to crack at lunch is the basketball game — that a visitor from Mars could be forgiven for assuming that the goal of lunchtime is to make going back to work seem like a breeze.

To be blunt, the prognosis for lunch is not good. But it is not all over yet. It will not be all over until one of the learning centers offers, between 11:30 A.M. and 1:30 P.M., a course titled "How To Have Lunch."

## U.S. FASHION

### Boyd, Cambridge Chemists: Classic American Drugstores



Cambridge Chemists has classic, contemporary products.



Trying before buying at Boyd Chemists.

By Lesley Nonkin  
NEW YORK — Where do Brooke Shields, Sylvester Stallone, and Nancy Kissinger buy their favorite shampoos? Where in the United States can Diana, princess of Wales, find her exclusive perfume if she were suddenly to run out while visiting the First Family at the White House. Where did Jacqueline Onassis first show her daughter Caroline how to put on makeup?

Why, at the great American drugstore of course. That all-American potpourri of pharmacy, beauty parlor and bright light for gathering social moths is an institution that has become as common to daily life in the United States as the common cold. And, at some of the more exclusive drugstores — like Boyd's on Madison Avenue or Cambridge Chemists on East 65th Street — a customer can also find special "customized" or "compounded" prescriptions, headache powders imported from England, and beauty balms exotic enough to tempt a purist.

The drugstore idea is so popular in fact, that at one point in the late 1960s some enterprising Francophiles kidnapped the concept and tried ransoming it back to New Yorkers under the pretentious title of "Le Drugstore." America did not buy this French facsimile, a chic 64th Street enterprise that combined soda fountain, restaurant and exclusive cosmetics and toiletries shop.

Today, only the truest U.S. brand of drugstore remains. Whether it is a giant sprawling discount warehouse in suburbia packed with everything from hot pads to hula hoops, or the chicest city niche replete with stardust (as in eye shadows and blushers), these drugstores are the places to go to shop and often just to be seen.

Here is a look at two of the most famous in New York:

•Boyd Chemists, 655 Madison Avenue. The air is thick with the smell of expensive face powder and perfume. Silver and gold hair combs glister on the counters, while exotically dressed women in Maudie Frizon pumps carry wicker baskets heaped with expensive-looking trinkets.

This is the Studio 54 of the drugstore circuit where customers have been known to queue outside during blizzards and blackouts, where Cher or Diana Ross can be caught

almost any time having their makeup done at the beauty bar, where Paul Newman creates such a stir that he has to leave while another celebrity waits helplessly at the next counter asking, "Has anyone ever heard of Mel Brooks?"

It is also a store where major cosmetics companies like Estée Lauder have business charge accounts for purposes of — rumor has it — remaining *au courant*.

his brother bought a little store called Boyd's Chemists (their family had been in the pharmaceutical business). They added an eight-seat food counter. In the 1940s they expanded next door and enlarged the counter; at 33 seats, with a kitchen and a chef, Boyd's soda fountain became the largest in New York. By 1960, both brothers, who loved traveling in Europe for pleasure, found that they were bringing

about the competition's latest private collection of colors — and where sales clerks never bat an eyelash if a customer decides to drop \$500 for eyeshadows, because in fact, that is really nothing. One legendary shopper is known to have purchased \$3,000 for her cosmetic necessities in one day.

One can purchase imported mirrors that go up to five magnifications, with background lighting, for those who find it hard to apply makeup while wearing glasses. There is a gold-plated toothbrush for \$10, a French hairbrush with boar bristles for \$125, or the newest fad, the Tek, an antistatic hairbrush imported from Italy with wooden pegs for bristles. Customers can choose any one of a dozen or more unusual atomizers and Limoges pillboxes. For the fastidious male there is a \$350 shaving brush made of natural badger bristles or a moustache comb.

What really makes Boyd's special? In part, it is the special Madison Avenue location that puts it in the center of some of New York's chicest shopping. But it also has history.

Boyd's began to establish a reputation as a leading supplier of imported cosmetics and toiletries in the 1930s, when Albert Fader and

home so many unusual items for the store that it became the place for imported beauty products.

The fountain was phased out to allow room for more cosmetic space. "A lot of people didn't like having their makeup done with waitresses screaming for extra burgers," Mr. Fader said.

Today, Boyd's franchises include counters in leading stores in several U.S. cities including Denver, Pittsburgh and Chicago. By next year the Faders hope to have expanded the basement in the New York store into a full skin treatment center.

Of course, if all a customer needs is a bottle of aspirin it can be found at the pharmacy in back. That incidental department that accounts for less than 18 percent of the business is an area that the Faders nonetheless keep around for sentimental reasons. "We'll never phase it out," Mr. Fader said. "The customers just love it. The second, third, fourth generations come in just to show friends where they've always had their prescriptions filled."

But for now, if its shopping for umbrellas and makeup side by side with Ragsdale Welch, or buying Rock Hudson's favorite fragrance (word has it he likes Aramis) then

Boyd's is the place to stop. If it's a full consultation (\$30 with an appointment, \$25 without — the money goes toward the purchase of a makeup chart and the recommended cosmetics), it's best to book early. Some of Boyd's cosmetics are so popular they are harder to reserve than a rent-a-car. And once the appointment is made there is always the possibility that the magic transformation could occur with Donna Summers on one side and Linda Evans on the other.

Cambridge Chemists, 21 East 65th Street. If one finds bright fluorescent lights and glistening mirrors offensive then Cambridge Chemists can be a pleasant oasis of tranquility. The drugstore is calm and dark, filled with quaint glass cabinets holding antique vials filled with liquids of every hue. Here and there heart-shaped sachet pillows covered with lace or pillows filled with exotic herbs that release scents to induce sleep can be found.

In fact, Cambridge Chemists is

collection also includes the special fragrance compounded in honor of the British royal couple, "Wedding Bouquet."

There also are special collections of toiletries and cosmetics that bear the royal warrant, an insignia that guarantees an item was chosen for use by the British royal family. There is for instance, a collection of hair lotions, after shaves, men's colognes, shaving mirrors and nail brushes from G.F. Trumper, the official court barber and maker of fine and soaps and cosmetics from the company that supplied the queen with her first lipstick at age 12.

This drugstore also offers a variety of vitamins and headache powders imported from Paris and London. This is also one of the last pharmacies on the East Coast of the United States to compound prescriptions to suit individual needs. Most prescriptions now are filled with ready-made products.



Royal Warrant items are sold at Cambridge Chemists.

just what the name suggests, an old English apothecary shop. While it is not likely that a client would have to vie with Dustin Hoffman (a loyal customer) for a seat in one of the two old schoolhouse chairs up front, it is possible to wait in line behind Jacqueline Onassis or Barbara Walters to have a prescription filled.

Concerned Angliophiles will find that Cambridge Chemists is the answer to their dignified dreams. The old wooden cabinets are filled with every legendary Floris perfume, bath essence, soap, powder, potpourri jar and pomander (Cambridge Chemists is the sole U.S. distributor for Floris). And, the

Though every second customer in Cambridge Chemists seems to have a British accent, the tie is loose. Joseph Polizar, vice-president and Marcus Ross, president, said the name was chosen quite accidentally for the great sound to the ear. "Having that name," Mr. Polizar said, "people started coming in asking for all kinds of British items from vitamins to headache powders; 95 percent of what you see on the shelves today are items that were asked for by well-traveled customers who live in New York and found certain products were not available here. They made Cambridge Chemists what it is today."

## New Names, Fresh Ideas Add Zest to U.S. Fashion Scene

By Diana Fong  
NEW YORK — Stephen Sprouse's collection is punk rock. Danny Noble's look is "easy" sportswear. Robert Molnar is a classicist, and Todd Ricci refuses to be typecast. The attitudes may differ, but each of these designers brings a fresh look to fashion that is an expression of his own personality and lifestyle.

Todd Ricci, a former actor and singer, is primarily known as a shoe designer under the label Vittorio Ricci. He has gone into ready-to-wear this fall, starting a line of wool

jersey separates. But he believes it is his voluminous, A-line, leather coat in dark chocolate, with a deep back pleat in black (retailing for \$2,375 at Bergdorf Goodman) that most represents the Ricci look in clothes. "My clothes are organic — they develop as I do. I'm totally unpredictable and I'm constantly evolving. Designers have to," he said. "After all, the only constant about fashion is change."

While Ricci's fall look is in tune with the times — oversized, loosely structured designs in dark or neutral colors — he is "forward-looking, largely because in footwear, I

have to be a season ahead of ready-to-wear and anticipate where it will go. A designer has to be a sociologist, he has to plug himself into society and trust his instincts. My instincts tell me the '60s are coming back."

Ricci has already started thinking about fall 1984. "In the 1960s, we were in the space age; now we're in another kind of space, internal space, the computer," he said. "We'll see a lot of video designs and neon colors."

Stephen Sprouse's graffiti prints and fluorescent Day-Glo colors already epitomize the futuristic look Ricci predicts for next year. Like Ricci, Sprouse's interest in fashion evolved out of other art forms, specifically silkscreening, photography and computer art. "Computers are great for prints," he said, as is graffiti. With a thick black marker, he scribbles on a black roll of paper, "stream of consciousness stuff," then he silkscreens it onto the fabric. His inspiration comes from street kids. "They have a real creative way of putting things together — and music — 'I'm into rock'n'roll.'"

Sprouse, 30, wearing a sleeveless black tunic and a black bandanna wrapped around straggly hair, looks like a rock musician from London's West End. He hails from Ohio. He had a precocious start as a Bill Blass apprentice at the age of 12; he became Halston's assistant after dropping out of the Rhode

Island School of Design at 18. Except for designing an on-tour wardrobe for his rock star friend, Deborah Harry of "Blondie," he dropped out of the fashion scene until last January.

"My designs have gotten better since the early days. They're simpler now," he said.

The fashion pundits say "simpler, but more sophisticated." They compare his work to Britain's Vivienne Westwood, the pioneer of designer punk. For evening wear, there is a graffiti print silk adorned with transparent sequins and a topless "wrestling tunic" with matching bra; for the daytime collection, Sprouse sports a line of quality cashmere and wool imports — an oversized wool coat in a Day-Glo tomato red retails for \$1,720.

Easy, which stands for easy, affordable, stylish and young, does it for Danny Noble, 32. Dietrich shoulders and Garbo pants for the "free-spirited sophisticate in her 30s" is his guiding principle. Canadian-born and British-bred, he considers himself to be an American designer. He believes his clothes reflect the lifestyle he shares with his British wife and business partner, Annette. "Everything I design is geared towards Annette, who is 5-foot-4," he said.

Noble's separates — baggy trousers, wide-open skirts, tunics, jumpers and roomy jackets with deep front pockets that are "big enough to fit a sandwich" — are

scaled down for the smaller woman. Says Annette Noble, "Anne Klein and Adrienne Vittadini came closest to our clothing philosophy, but their price range was too expensive and too tall." Noble's collection is in the \$100-200 price range.

Noble, an assistant to Bill Gibb in London before he came to the United States in 1980 to design sportswear for Albert Nipon, started his own business last year. "Nipon was geared toward an older, more conservative woman, and we wanted to create a style we believed

in," he said. Noble's basic patterns, such as two-tone plaids in blue and black and grey and black, and his solids in neutral colors are "easy to match, easy to personalize — there's the freedom to inject one's own personal style and be creative."

Noble uses masculine fabrics and disapproves that the business of his shoulder line also gives his clothes a masculine look. "I think my clothes are very sensual — it's within each woman to be feminine," he said.

For Robert Molnar, and elegant, classic style reflects a twist of humor. "I laugh at what I do," said Molnar, 27. There are counter details, such as the subtle pattern on a silk fabric — "a nuclear warning sign, but only I know that." There will be a flowing silk faille blouse with knife pleats, a hand-stitched pin-tuck. And there are surprises, such as dark colors with bright accents, such as the black school dress with a splash of turquoise.

The asymmetry of his designs were inspired from offbeat furniture. He has created a hip-hugging knit dress with only one sleeve and a dress with two welt pockets, a hori-

zontal slit on the right and a vertical slit on the left. The Molnar look has always been elegant, but only a few years ago, he was selling off-the-peg "paper clothing" in junior sizes, using polypropylene fabric. "A joke," he said. The haphazard way he started out as a fashion designer is also "a joke."

"All I knew about fashion was the name Halston," he said. "I knew nothing about collections and seasons. I thought selling clothes was like selling dishwashers."

Now he is the art director of a fashion magazine, Jordan DeVries. "I came here (in May) because I wanted more creative work and to get a different perspective," he said, referring to his time in New York and on the East Coast. "In New York, I was working for Vogue and I was just for the money. It's not like here, nothing is a matter of life or death, no one is on time."

He thinks the attitude could be different here. "The work, but she could get it done and stay. She has already

the American fashioning photo-... like Yvel, she's the chosen one... home after 20 years in... saying forever — ... staying. Yvel said she... to get a different... she said, the photo-grapher... her romantic, enter-... independent photo-grapher... more in French... "I've never had... in the States... there... a photographer... there... a white... friends, like every-... is said.

And Yvel agrees, but after... photographing beauty... in Paris, she wants to... work. She said she... more creative... to get a different... she said, the photo-grapher... her romantic, enter-... independent photo-grapher... more in French... "I've never had... in the States... there... a photographer... there... a white... friends, like every-... is said.

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Coach Bags and Belts are made out of a remarkable full-grain leather that has not been covered over with paints or artificial sealers.

This leather burnishes beautifully, develops a rich-looking patina, and takes on character as it is worn.

### The Coach Store

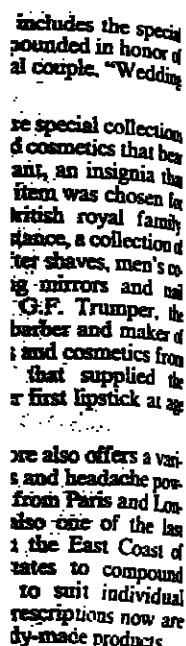
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## stores



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the right and a variety. The Moblar look is elegant, but only if he was selling off his clothing in junior department store sale. The high-priced cut out as a fashion is "a joke."

"I don't care about fashion or fashion," he said. "I care about collection. I thought selling is selling clothes."

changed a little. "I think about what I was wearing, even going to the grocery store. Sometimes after I throw something on in the morning I'll look in the mirror later and feel embarrassed. I want to go home and change. Especially after seeing the ready-to-wear collections, Chanel and Saint Laurent, you start to fantasize about the maid coming in to help you dress, the chauffeur waiting outside. You get these sort of ideas, the bourgeoisie's dead horse."

Neither is the height of sophistication, which is why Marjane McEvoy has never thought of moving back to California where she was born. She has worked in Paris for eight years as a fashion journalist and also, more recently, as assistant to Serge Lutens who creates beauty images, makeup, and a perfume, for the Japanese cosmetic firm Shiseido.

"Human behavior is put up to such a sophisticated level here, no one slaps you on the back, the French don't hang loose, they're self-contained, dignified." What about their tempers? "Almost as bad as mine. How can you go through life always in a good mood, you would have to be a turkey."

**Licensing: Th**

**PARIS** — Almost everyone **Blass** makes fabulous evening or dinner suits and that his clobber initials appear on everything from fancy chocolates. But do they really "Bill Blass jeans" that a camp?

His couture line may create the fashion press but it is the license business.

"Lots of people have \$32 for jeans," Stein, vice-president, Hoeneser dress said. "But not \$5,000 for a dress."

The same goes for Calvin. "His entrance grows with four-figure turn up on the covers of the better magazines and the cheapest parties in town," said one Parisian.

embarrassing. "California's closet packed with 'chick' muscle shirts and denim with volume standouts, jeans are the life of the business that carries the California image," says David Salk, vice-president and director of licensing for Kleinfelder. "And, if one disseminates the information that there are 14 worldwide licensees in the U.S., we find that we represent the largest classification in the industry."

In fact, for almost any U.S. designer, the license agreements that keep the brand name afloat allowing them the luxury of not manufacturing in their country lines without the stigma of that misplaced ruffie, a hastily made garment that sends them back to the starting line.

And, as the number of designers grows, the financial importance of licensing increases. "As the number of wear lines decreases significantly, the

Laughlin Barker, president of Perennial: "The Perry Ellis sportsweave line represents 80 percent of all our sales and accounts for 40 percent of our volume. It is still the largest division, since it's the oldest," he said. Meanwhile, Perry's men's worldwide licensee is hard at work on a line that will hit the stores in the spring. "We're the most promising licensee of all — due in the stores this fall. Most of the short business to be the largest in the sector over all."

Another new entry in the hosiery market is

When Susan Moncur goes back to New York people say she talks funny, she feels like a displaced person after living and working in Paris for 14 years, moving with Serge Lutens and Sarah Moon among others. She is writing a book about her love/hate relationship with fashion and modeling. "Sometimes it would be like the journal of someone who's had a nervous breakdown. It would be like, 'I've gone back, I hadn't started falling in love with French men. Now I am at a turning point. I want to go back, but people keep asking me to model here and I can't refuse because the money is so good. And I think you're always appreciated more where you're not from. Americans are naive, they're

ing at things philosophically. They're going to miss the "creativity" side of fashion which has given Paris its prestige, they agree, but fashion is also the serious, profitable, business Americans think of it as. And there are so many opportunities in New York. And their work ethic means they are going to explore soon.

Two more Americans, Carl Duque and Margarita Blane, work in the fashion district. Duque is from Chicago. The U.S. is the house's most important export market and it helps to understand the American mentality, they believe. From working regularly with U.S. retailers who prefer the less extreme, more "commercial" looks out of the collections they have come to realize that American career women are wary of being too avant-garde lest they not be taken seriously, they think. They are pleased at work and avoid looking too feminine.

"Working women in France don't wear Brooks Brothers suits, don't dress like men," Catherine de Castelbajac, the American wife of designer Jean-Charles de Castelbajac, said. "I wonder if it wouldn't be better if they did," she added. "My mother-in-law (president of the company that manufactures her son's clothes) wears only pants, choosing them mainly from the men's collection and she gives a very strong impression."

## Building Empires

blankets, rugs — that will deluge  
cars, but has already pre-booked  
sale for the first year. His men's  
largest with a volume of \$120  
accounts for 25 percent to 30  
company's volume and keeps his

And it is only one of 25 of his look forward to in fall 1984?

lein and Geoffrey Beene do the  
ns comprise the largest income  
ady-to-wear is most financially  
evy, head of licensing at Anne  
d the licensees that relate to

...income is from ready-to-wear." Importance — bags and belts by the done exceptionally well since years ago.

licensees are the designer's Gray Flannel—the moderately ready-to-wear division and the by Andrew Geller. In a market they call “disappointing,” Beene’s is growing dramatically for the season,” Mr. Tucker said. He attrib-

the successful packaging that  
himself before it became a licensee.  
favor, available this January, will  
He felt he could improve the  
phone because it doesn't have to  
ment that just sits there." Mr.

designers with their dozens of spiders spinning filaments of every crevice of our lives — think utilities for licensees are endless, they have turned down.

The world be like if designers had initialing on such offers as: license or automotive parts, Calvin birthday cards, Perry Ellis uni-

— LESLEY NONKIN

Making money is what counts on both sides of the Atlantic, according to Frances Stein, accessory designer for Chanel. Before she designed accessories for Calvin Klein and before that she was the fashion director of *Am*

can Vogue. "It makes me smile when people say 'It's so creative in Paris.' It's a smoke screen to hide the fact one's interested in getting paid for what one does. Money is the common denominator.

Polo  fo



... ..

HEBE DORSEY is the International Herald Tribune's fashion columnist.

DIANA FONG is a Washington-based journalist.

DAVID HINKLEY is a New York-based journalist.

LETTITIA JETT, a Paris-based journalist specializing in fashion, coordinated this report. She is a special correspondent for the Chicago Tribune.

BARBARA MACLAURIN, a Paris-based journalist, is a contributing editor to the South American edition of Harper's Bazaar.

LESLEY NONKEN is a staff writer for U.S. Vogue.

JEAN RAFFERTY writes from Paris about interior design and lifestyles, among other things.

## Polo for Men

A man's fragrance from American designer Ralph Lauren



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Santiago, Sydney, Tehran, Tokyo, Toronto, Subdivisions:

## Free Election In Iran Urged By Bazargan

Leaders of Regime Claim He Serves Interests of U.S.

By Paul Eddle

Reuters

TEHRAN — A former Iranian prime minister, Mehdi Bazargan, has caused a political storm in Iran by charging that freedom is restricted and calling for guarantees that next year's general elections will be free and fair.

Revolutionary leaders have accused him and his Freedom Movement of Iran of insulting the Islamic Republic and serving the interests of the United States.

Mr. Bazargan was Iran's first prime minister after the Islamic revolution of February 1979, but he resigned over the seizure of the U.S. Embassy by militant students four years ago Friday.

After languishing in the political wilderness, he reappeared in August, still a member of parliament, with a speech to the assembly declaring that opposition in Iran was muted and calling for measures to ensure that the general elections due to be held in February or March will be free.

The speaker of parliament, Hashemi Rafsanjani, declared that the fact that Mr. Bazargan had been able to criticize the authorities in a parliamentary debate broadcast live on radio proved political free-



Mehdi Bazargan

dom existed in Iran. But when the Freedom Movement tried to organize a political meeting on the elections last Friday, a crowd attacked the movement's offices in central Tehran.

The interior minister, Ali Akbar Nateq-Nuri, said later that security forces had moved in to clear the crowd as soon as possible and accused the Freedom Movement of having been provocative.

Mr. Nateq-Nuri told the newspaper Islamic Republic that he had refused the Freedom Movement permission to hold its meeting because he feared it would lead to clashes similar to the riots that had involved supporters and opponents of former President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, who was removed from office in 1981.

## Ivory Coast's President Appears to Have Built Enduring Institutions

By Clifford D. May

New York Times Service

ABIDJAN, Ivory Coast — One day late last month, a gleaming white Concorde suddenly appeared in the skies over this West African capital. When it landed at Port-Bouët Airport a few minutes later, a small man in a buff-colored three-piece suit emerged and descended the steps to a long red carpet.

Columns of soldiers and sailors froze to attention. A military band began to play, a cheering crowd waved small orange, white and green flags, and a television announcer, his voice trembling, proclaimed: "The president is here! The president has arrived!"

In almost any other African country, such pomp to welcome back the head of state from a trip abroad might be viewed as an exercise in self-aggrandizement.

But here in the Ivory Coast, there appeared to be at least two justifications for the fuss. For one, President Félix Houphouët-Boigny is the George Washington of this nation, the man who has led it from independence through 23 years of stability and relative prosperity. For another, it had been nearly five months since Mr. Houphouët-Boigny had last set foot on his home soil.

In May, the president went off

on a kind of extended working vacation during which he held talks with many of the most influential men and women in the United States, Britain and France. Few if any modern leaders have left their homelands for so long. "Few would dare do it," said a senior Nigerian diplomat.

Government spokesmen here do not deny that the president's prolonged absence was a bit unusual, but they stress that, above all, it should be viewed as a sign of the Ivory Coast's maturity.

"The fact that things didn't fall apart while he was away demonstrates that we have some institutions that actually work," said Maurice L. Oulla, a Ministry of Information official. "It shows that we can manage without him."

The prospect of having to manage without Mr. Houphouët-Boigny has become a subject of concern in this nation of 8.6 million people. On Oct. 18, the president turned 78 (some believe he is, in fact, a few years older), and no one can say what would happen if he were to pass from the scene.

According to the constitution adopted three years ago, the vice president is next in line in the event of the president's death or disability. But there is no vice president now and there will not be one until elections are held in 1985.

"We are Africans, so we are optimistic," said Mr. Oulla. "We think our leader will be here at least until 1985. We trust the old man. He will find a solution for us."

Trusting the "old man," as he is affectionately called, became a habit in the Ivory Coast long ago. Born into a wealthy farming family in the village of Yamoussoukro, recently designated to become the country's new capital, Mr. Houphouët-Boigny was trained as a doctor and moved into politics in the 1940s. First as the founder of an agricultural union and then as one of the founders of the African Democratic Assembly, the leading pre-independence party in French West Africa.

After World War II, he spent more than a decade in France as



President Félix Houphouët-Boigny of the Ivory Coast having a meeting with President Ronald Reagan in June.

the Ivory Coast's representative in parliament and for almost three years he served as a minister in the French government. The Ivory Coast, which was established as a French protectorate in 1842 and then became part of the Federation of French West Africa in 1904 and an autonomous republic within the French Community in 1958, became independent in 1960.

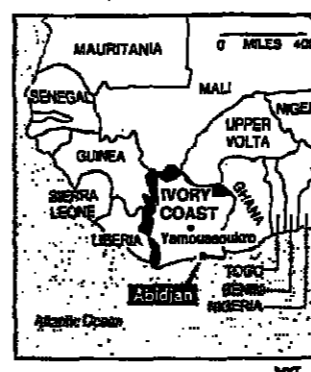
Mr. Houphouët-Boigny, unlike some African leaders of the time, was a moderate both in word and deed, and at no time was he a critic of French colonial rule. After independence, he encouraged a close relationship with France, a relationship that continues.

The president's critics, more easily found abroad than here, accuse him of being a neocolonialist. His supporters counter that one only need compare the standard of living in the Ivory Coast with that in African countries that pursued more "independent" paths to development to realize the wisdom of Mr. Houphouët-Boigny's policies.

The president has also maintained political control without turning the Ivory Coast into a police state. With few exceptions, disputes have been resolved through "dialogues" between the president, his senior advisers and those harboring grievances.

Many other political, ideological and tribal quarrels have been safely contained within the forum provided by the Democratic Party of the Ivory Coast, the country's only political grouping. "We are 60 tribes in this country," said Mr. Oulla. "Bringing them all together in one party gives us a certain cohesiveness."

Within the party, he added, there is relatively open and lively political discussion. Beginning in 1980,



Abidjan is due to be replaced by Yamoussoukro as the Ivory Coast's capital.

voters were presented with a choice of candidates in local elections, and many incumbents were defeated.

"There is a system to fit every stage of development," said Mr. Oulla. "This is what works best for us now."

No independent press presently exists here, but that, government spokesmen say, is only because no Ivory Coast citizen with the resources has been willing to make the investment. French, American and other newspapers and magazines are freely sold in the country.

The state-run press expresses the president's views. Fraternité-Matin, the daily newspaper, runs the president's "thought for the day" on the front page each morning, and the television news starts off in similar fashion every night.

Mr. Houphouët-Boigny's thoughts, however, hardly appear the stuff of which revolutionary books are made. A recent one read in part: "Being responsible to lead the country toward well-being and progress, I must put aside all demagoguery and speak only the truth."

## Muzorewa Is Reported To Start Hunger Strike In Prison in Zimbabwe

The Associated Press

HARARE, Zimbabwe — The imprisoned former prime minister, Bishop Abel Muzorewa, has gone on a hunger strike in his cell and authorities refuse to allow doctors to tend to his failing health, his son said Friday.

"We know from various sources that he's ill but we don't know what it is," Philemon Muzorewa said. "And no doctors have been permitted to see him. Nor has anyone else outside prison officers."

He said his father, 58, went on a hunger strike Monday, the day he was arrested by security police, about 20 miles (32 kilometers) east of Harare.

Philemon Muzorewa said he was launching a fund to pay for a legal campaign to free his father.

Meanwhile, Judge Charles Waddington ruled the detention order against the bishop was "invalid" after asserting that the stated reasons "were just not reflected" by the explanation that appeared in the Zimbabwe press.

This referred to charges by Prime Minister Robert Mugabe, in The Herald on Friday that Bishop Muzorewa was engaged in "clandestine activities" against the government.

However, authorities issued a new order before the appeal was heard, and the bishop remained in prison. Court sources said that the new order gave Mr. Mugabe's reasons for the detention of the bishop.

Judge Waddington, in his judgment, said in view of the new order there might be a further application for his release.

The Rev. Ndabeni Shikole, founder of Mr. Mugabe's Zimbabwe African National Union, issued a statement Friday denouncing the state-controlled press, radio and television for "hiding the truth" about Bishop Muzorewa's imprisonment.

Bishop Muzorewa, who was prime minister of the eight-month Republic of Zimbabwe Rhodesia in 1979, has been accused by Mr. Mugabe of seeking help to destabilize

Zimbabwe during a recent visit to Israel.

Mr. Mugabe also charged that Bishop Muzorewa was engaged in "clandestine activities" with South Africa as well.

In response, Bishop Muzorewa last Saturday publicly denounced Mr. Mugabe's government as being "more oppressive" than previous white-minority governments or Israel or South Africa.

Bishop Muzorewa's United Methodist Church said Friday the bishop had booked a U.S. trip by way of South Africa next week because it was the shortest and cheapest route.

Bishop Muzorewa's administrative assistant, the Rev. John F. Mzimba, said in a statement the bishop had been due to attend a conference of United Methodist bishops in Palo Alto, California.

One of the leaders of the Bishop Muzorewa's United African National Council, Walter Mhikulu, called a new conference Friday to reject all government allegations against the bishop.

Mr. Mhikulu said Bishop Muzorewa's detention meant that the government was "stealing out of its pocket" the party.

The UANC has only 3 of the 100 seats in the House of Assembly but has been attracting increased support in recent months because of inflation, shortages and the slow pace of social reforms.

### U.S. Is Concerned

In Washington, the State Department said Thursday "We are, of course, concerned about the arrest of a prominent political figure such as Bishop Muzorewa and will be following the matter closely," United Press International report.

### Daily Telegraph Strike Ends

The Associated Press

LONDON — A strike at the Daily Telegraph by 600 telephone operators, secretaries and other clerical workers that stopped production in London on Thursday night, the newspaper reported.

## Angolan Rebels Block a Route Into Namibia

The Associated Press

OCHICANGA, Angola — South African-backed Angolan bush fighters have moved hundreds of miles across southern Angola, blocking the main infiltration route for guerrillas trying to reach South-West Africa (Namibia) from South African rule.

The presence of fighters from Jonas Savimbi's National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA) in Cunene province was confirmed last week. A report drove across the border at Ochicanga, past South African soldiers patrolling in South-West Africa, to

a group of UNITA fighters standing a few hundred yards away in Angola.

South African military spokesmen had previously deflected questions about an expected expansion of UNITA activities in southern Angola.

Cunene province is in the center of southern Angola, more than 150 miles (240 kilometers) west of strongholds in southeastern Kuando-Kubango province, from which UNITA has been fighting Angola's Marxist government for eight years.

Guerrillas of the South-West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) cross Cunene province during the February-April rainy season, when they leave their Angolan camps to conduct sabotage raids in Owamboland in northern South-West Africa.

SWAPO draws most of its support from tribesmen in Owamboland, the main war zone since fighting began 17 years ago. The UNITA presence could force SWAPO to enter a narrow Ovamboland corridor, perhaps less than 60 miles wide, or risk contact with UNITA.

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NYSE Most Actives									
Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Close	Chg.	Symbol	Vol.	High	Low
IBM	1,234,567	125.50	124.00	125.00	+1.00	IBM	1,234,567	125.50	124.00
AT&T	987,654	45.20	44.50	45.00	+0.50	AT&T	987,654	45.20	44.50
GE	543,210	32.10	31.50	32.00	+0.50	GE	543,210	32.10	31.50
AMC	321,098	18.75	18.25	18.50	+0.25	AMC	321,098	18.75	18.25
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Dow Jones Averages									
Index	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.	Index	Open	High	Low
Indus	1234.56	1245.67	1230.45	1240.12	+5.67	Indus	1234.56	1245.67	1230.45
Transp	1567.89	1578.90	1560.12	1575.43	+7.54	Transp	1567.89	1578.90	1560.12
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NYSE Index									
Index	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.	Index	Open	High	Low
Comp	1234.56	1245.67	1230.45	1240.12	+5.67	Comp	1234.56	1245.67	1230.45
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NYSE Diaries									
Index	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.	Index	Open	High	Low
Adv	1234.56	1245.67	1230.45	1240.12	+5.67	Adv	1234.56	1245.67	1230.45
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Friday's NYSE Closing									
Index	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.	Index	Open	High	Low
Vol.	123,456,789	124,567,890	122,345,678	123,789,012	+1,234,567	Vol.	123,456,789	124,567,890	122,345,678
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AMEX Diaries									
Index	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.	Index	Open	High	Low
Adv	1234.56	1245.67	1230.45	1240.12	+5.67	Adv	1234.56	1245.67	1230.45
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NASDAQ Index									
Index	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.	Index	Open	High	Low
Comp	1234.56	1245.67	1230.45	1240.12	+5.67	Comp	1234.56	1245.67	1230.45
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AMEX Most Actives									
Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Close	Chg.	Symbol	Vol.	High	Low
IBM	1,234,567	125.50	124.00	125.00	+1.00	IBM	1,234,567	125.50	124.00
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Close	High	Low	12 Month High/Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.
31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	27 1/2 - 31 1/2	Artek	1.04	4.8
29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	26 1/2 - 29 1/2	Artek	1.04	4.8
13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	12 1/2 - 13 1/2	Artek		
13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	12 1/2 - 13 1/2	Artek		
20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	19 1/2 - 20 1/2	Artek	80	2.3
20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	19 1/2 - 20 1/2	Artek	80	2.3
44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	43 1/2 - 44 1/2	Artek	80	2.3
33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	32 1/2 - 33 1/2	Artek	17 1/2	11.9
24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	23 1/2 - 24 1/2	Artek	17 1/2	11.9
24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	23 1/2 - 24 1/2	Artek	17 1/2	11.9
24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	23 1/2 - 24 1/2	Artek	17 1/2	11.9
24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	23 1/2 - 24 1/2	Artek	17 1/2	11.9
24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	23 1/2 - 24 1/2	Artek	17 1/2	11.9
24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	23 1/2 - 24 1/2	Artek	17 1/2	11.9
24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	23 1/2 - 24 1/2	Artek	17 1/2	11.9
24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	23 1/2 - 24 1/2	Artek	17 1/2	11.9
24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	23 1/2 - 24 1/2	Artek	17 1/2	11.9
24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	23 1/2 - 24 1/2	Artek	17 1/2	11.9
24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	23 1/2 - 24 1/2	Artek	17 1/2	11.9
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24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	23 1/2 - 24 1/2	Artek	17 1/2	11.9
24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	23 1/2 - 24 1/2	Artek	17 1/2	11.9
24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	23 1/2 - 24 1/2	Artek	17 1/2	11.9
24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	23 1/2 - 24 1/2	Artek	17 1/2	11.9
24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	23 1/2 - 24 1/2	Artek	17 1/2	

SPC		12 Month High/Low		Close		Open		High		Low		Close		Open		High		Low		Close		Open		High		Low		Close		Open		High		Low		Close		Open		High		Low		Close		Open		High		Low		Close		Open		High		Low		Close		Open		High		Low		Close		Open		High		Low		Close		Open		High		Low		Close		Open		High		Low		Close		Open		High		Low		Close		Open		High		Low		Close		Open		High		Low		Close		Open		High		Low		Close		Open		High		Low		Close		Open		High		Low		Close		Open		High		Low		Close		Open		High		Low		Close		Open		High		Low		Close		Open		High		Low		Close		Open		High		Low		Close		Open		High		Low		Close		Open		High		Low		Close		Open		High		Low		Close		Open		High		Low		Close		Open		High		Low		Close		Open		High		Low		Close		Open		High		Low		Close		Open		High		Low		Close		Open		High		Low		Close		Open		High		Low		Close		Open		High		Low		Close		Open		High		Low		Close		Open		High		Low		Close		Open		High		Low		Close		Open		High		Low		Close		Open		High		Low		Close		Open		High		Low		Close		Open		High		Low		Close		Open		High		Low		Close		Open		High		Low		Close		Open		High		Low		Close		Open		High		Low		Close		Open		High		Low		Close		Open		High		Low		Close		Open		High		Low		Close		Open		High		Low		Close		Open		High		Low		Close		Open		High		Low		Close		Open		High		Low		Close		Open		High		Low		Close		Open		High		Low		Close		Open		High		Low		Close		Open		High		Low		Close		Open		High		Low		Close		Open		High		Low		Close		Open		High		Low		Close		Open		High		Low		Close		Open		High		Low		Close		Open		High		Low		Close		Open		High		Low		Close		Open		High		Low		Close		Open		High		Low		Close		Open		High		Low		Close		Open		High		Low		Close		Open		High		Low		Close		Open		High		Low		Close		Open		High		Low		Close		Open		High		Low		Close		Open		High		Low		Close		Open		High		Low		Close		Open		High		Low		Close		Open		High		Low		Close		Open		High		Low		Close		Open		High		Low		Close		Open		High		Low		Close		Open		High		Low		Close		Open		High		Low		Close		Open		High		Low		Close		Open		High		Low		Close		Open		High		Low		Close		Open		High		Low		Close		Open		High		Low		Close		Open		High		Low		Close		Open		High		Low		Close		Open		High		Low		Close		Open		High		Low		Close		Open		High		Low		Close		Open		High		Low		Close		Open		High		Low		Close		Open		High		Low		Close		Open		High		Low		Close		Open		High		Low		Close		Open		High		Low		Close		Open		High		Low		Close		Open		High		Low		Close		Open		High		Low		Close		Open		High		Low		Close		Open		High		Low		Close		Open		High		Low		Close		Open		High		Low		Close		Open		High		Low		Close		Open		High		Low		Close		Open		High		Low		Close		Open		High		Low		Close		Open		High		Low		Close		Open		High		Low		Close		Open		High		Low		Close		Open		High		Low		Close		Open		High		Low		Close		Open		High		Low		Close		Open		High		Low		Close		Open		High		Low		Close		Open		High		Low		Close		Open		High		Low		Close		Open		High		Low		Close		Open		High		Low		Close		Open		High		Low		Close		Open		High		Low		Close		Open		High		Low		Close		Open		High		Low		Close	
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12 Month High/Low										Close	
Symbol	High	Low	Symbol	High	Low	Symbol	High	Low	Symbol	High	Low
AMC	18.75	18.25	AMC	18.75	18.25	AMC	18.75	18.25	AMC	18.75	18.25
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

12 Month			52 Week High/Low		
Symbol	High	Low	Symbol	High	Low
IBM	125.50	124.00	IBM	125.50	124.00
...	...	...	...	...	...

Stock	12 Month High/Low	Div. Yr.
AT&T	29 1/2 - 29 1/4	Driver
AT&T	29 1/2 - 29 1/4	Driver
AT&T	29 1/2 - 29 1/4	Driver
AT&T	29 1/2 - 29 1/4	Driver
AT&T	29 1/2 - 29 1/4	Driver
AT&T	29 1/2 - 29 1/4	Driver
AT&T	29 1/2 - 29 1/4	Driver
AT&T	29 1/2 - 29 1/4	Driver
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AT&T	29 1/2 - 29 1/4	Driver

PE		S&P		High/Low		Close		Chg		12 Month	
										High/Low	
240	1135	11	11	174	174	174	174	+	+	324	154
7	2372	12	12	174	174	174	174	+	+	324	154
7	2372	12	12	174	174	174	174	+	+	324	154
7	2372	12	12	174	174	174	174	+	+	324	154
7	2372	12	12	174	174	174	174	+	+	324	154
26	1125	9	9	174	174	174	174	+	+	324	154
26	1125	9	9	174	174	174	174	+	+	324	154
26	1125	9	9	174	174	174	174	+	+	324	154
26	1125	9	9	174	174	174	174	+	+	324	154
26	1125	9	9	174	174	174	174	+	+	324	154
26	1125	9	9	174	174	174	174	+	+	324	154
26	1125	9	9	174	174	174	174	+	+	324	154
26	1125	9	9	174	174	174	174	+	+	324	154
26	1125	9	9	174	174	174	174	+	+	324	154
26	1125	9	9	174	174	174	174	+	+	324	154
26	1125	9	9	174	174	174	174	+	+	324	154
26	1125	9	9	174	174	174	174	+	+	324	154
26	1125	9	9	174	174	174	174	+	+	324	154
26	1125	9	9	174	174	174	174	+	+	324	154
26	1125	9	9	174	174	174	174	+	+	324	154
26	1125	9	9	174	174	174	174	+	+	324	154
26	1125	9	9	174	174	174	174	+	+	324	154
26	1125	9	9	174	174	174	174	+	+	324	154
26	1125	9	9	174	174	174	174	+	+	324	154
26	1125	9	9	174	174	174	174	+	+	324	154
26	1125	9	9	174	174	174	174	+	+	324	154
26	1125	9	9	174	174	174	174	+	+	324	154
26	1125	9	9	174	174	174	174	+	+	324	154
26	1125	9	9	174	174	174	174	+	+	324	154
26	1125	9	9	174	174	174	174	+	+	324	154
26	1125	9	9	174	174	174	174	+	+	324	154
26	1125	9	9	174	174	174	174	+	+	324	154
26	1125	9	9	174	174	174	174	+	+	324	154
26	1125	9	9	174	174	174	174	+	+	324	154
26	1125	9	9	174	174	174	174	+	+	324	154
26	1125	9	9	174	174	174	174	+	+	324	154
26	1125	9	9	174	174	174	174	+	+	324	154
26	1125	9	9	174	174	174	174	+	+	324	154
26	1125	9	9	174	174	174	174	+	+	324	154
26	1125	9	9	174	174	174	174	+	+	324	154
26	1125	9	9	174	174	174	174	+	+	324	154
26	1125	9	9	174	174	174	174	+	+	324	154
26	1125	9	9	174	174	174	174	+	+	324	154
26	1125	9	9	174	174	174	174	+	+	324	154
26	1125	9	9	174	174	174	174	+	+	324	154
26	1125	9	9	174	174	174	174	+	+	324	154
26	1125	9	9	174	174	174	174	+	+	324	154
26	1125	9	9	174	174	174	174	+	+	324	154
26	1125	9	9	174	174	174	174	+	+	324	154
26	1125	9	9	174	174	174	174	+	+	324	154
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26	1125	9	9	174	174	174	174	+	+	324	154
26	1125	9	9	174	174	174	174	+	+	324	154
26	1125	9	9	174	174	174					

Stock	Div.	Yr.	PE	SA	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
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CURRENCY									
Country	Rate	Country	Rate	Country	Rate	Country	Rate	Country	Rate
USA	1.00	USA	1.00	USA	1.00	USA	1.00	USA	1.00
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

هكذا في الأصل

## ECONOMIC SCENE

By LEONARD SILK

### Danger of Lending Cuts Is Breakdown In International Credit, Trade Slump

NEW YORK — Walter B. Wriston, chairman of Citicorp, files to quote a dictum of the economist G. Warren Nutter: "Good judgment comes from experience, and experience comes from bad judgment."

Banks, having lent prodigally to Latin American and other developing countries during the 1970s and early 1980s, are now scrambling to reduce their foreign exposure.

The Bank for International Settlements, whose members include the central banks of most major industrial countries, reported last month on the foreign loans of private banks during the second quarter of 1983.

"For the first time since quarterly data began to be collected in 1963, the second-quarter figures showed only a very marginal growth of international bank activity."

Extending the effects of exchange rates, banks in the industrial countries increased their loans to countries outside their own areas by less than half a percent in the second quarter. In current dollars, Western banks increased their assets in the developing countries by just \$6 billion in the April-June quarter of 1983, compared with an increase of \$67.1 billion in July-September 1982. And, allowing for inflation, the lender's foreign assets showed a small decline.

Although there are as yet no fresher official data, the downturn in lending to the Third World appears to have accelerated in the third quarter.

This outlook is intensifying the financial and economic problems of Brazil, Argentina and other developing countries. They need to cover external deficits and finance economic development has been worsened by capital flight to the United States and other safe harbors.

Pedro Pablo Kuczynski, president of First Boston International and a former minister of energy of Peru, writing in the current issue of *Foreign Affairs*, said \$20 billion to \$25 billion left Mexico and Venezuela alone since 1981. While some of that money will stay abroad, Mr. Kuczynski suggests that more realistic exchange rates, political stability and a revival of domestic markets would begin to bring some of the capital back.

The financial markets in the United States and other Western countries have been remarkably calm in the face of the international debt crisis. This may be because the major banks, despite their heavy exposure in the debt-ridden developing countries, are not really in great jeopardy. They are protected by deposit insurance, by the recognition of regulators that if necessary, accounting rules would be changed to protect them and by the expectation that their national central banks would rescue major banks to protect the system.

Paul A. Volcker, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, told the American Bankers Association conference in Honolulu Oct. 10, "We have a strong safety net under our own banking system, as do other leading countries."

#### Banks Reminded of Role

But he did not want to be so reassuring as to make the banks neglectful of their continuing role as lenders to the developing countries. For he added that, however effective the central banks' help for banks would be "as a last resort," and however skillfully that fiscal and monetary policy might be conducted in a crunch, it would be an "illusion" to think that managers of big banks or small, domestic borrowers generally could "escape scot-free in the kind of environment implied by a breakdown of international credit flows."

All of this was aimed at making the bankers recognize the importance of restoring normal credit flows. "Grand plans set forth by some calling for massive injections of new governmental assistance and across-the-board forgiveness of some debt and interest simply are not negotiable," Mr. Volcker said.

Nevertheless, the bankers are cutting back their foreign lending to be on the safe side. And, with the central bank safety net intact, the real danger is not a collapse of the banking system but a breakdown of international credit and a trade recession.

The United States is especially affected by that threat, because its ratio of exports to developing countries outside the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries—31.8 percent in 1981—is higher than that of any industrial country.

"Our exports to these countries have fallen by 46 percent between the first half of 1981 and the first half of 1983," observes Edward L. Bernstein of the Brookings Institution. "Our exports to Mexico have fallen by 52 percent in the same period. The depression in the non-OPEC developing countries has had a much greater adverse effect on our exports than the appreciation of the dollar."

The need to sustain bank lending and the flow of private investment to developing countries is thus crucial not only to their economic well-being but also to that of the United States. And the political fallout from economic disasters in the Third World could also come down on the United States.

New York Times Service

## CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for Nov. 4, excluding bank service charges

	\$	D.M.	F.F.	S.	Y.	Sw.	N.Y.	S.P.	D.K.
Australia	2.9645	4.408	112.27	34.84	0.3364	5.517	122.99	71.09	5.691
Belgium	3.4735	40.285	23.252	4.08	1.359	52.028	52.028	5.691	5.691
Canada	2.444	3.5995	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
France	6.5595	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Germany	1.9364	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Italy	1.61478	2.0015	2.0015	2.0015	2.0015	2.0015	2.0015	2.0015	2.0015
Japan	1.61478	2.0015	2.0015	2.0015	2.0015	2.0015	2.0015	2.0015	2.0015
Netherlands	1.61478	2.0015	2.0015	2.0015	2.0015	2.0015	2.0015	2.0015	2.0015
Portugal	1.61478	2.0015	2.0015	2.0015	2.0015	2.0015	2.0015	2.0015	2.0015
Spain	1.61478	2.0015	2.0015	2.0015	2.0015	2.0015	2.0015	2.0015	2.0015
Sweden	1.61478	2.0015	2.0015	2.0015	2.0015	2.0015	2.0015	2.0015	2.0015
Switzerland	1.61478	2.0015	2.0015	2.0015	2.0015	2.0015	2.0015	2.0015	2.0015
UK	1.61478	2.0015	2.0015	2.0015	2.0015	2.0015	2.0015	2.0015	2.0015
US Dollar	1.61478	2.0015	2.0015	2.0015	2.0015	2.0015	2.0015	2.0015	2.0015

#### Dollar Values

	Per	Per	Per	Per	Per	Per	Per	Per	Per
1972	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
1973	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
1974	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
1975	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
1976	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
1977	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
1978	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
1979	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
1980	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
1981	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
1982	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
1983	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000

## INTEREST RATES

	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate
1M	9 1/8	9 1/8	9 1/8	9 1/8	9 1/8	9 1/8	9 1/8	9 1/8	9 1/8
3M	9 1/8	9 1/8	9 1/8	9 1/8	9 1/8	9 1/8	9 1/8	9 1/8	9 1/8
6M	9 1/8	9 1/8	9 1/8	9 1/8	9 1/8	9 1/8	9 1/8	9 1/8	9 1/8
1Y	9 1/8	9 1/8	9 1/8	9 1/8	9 1/8	9 1/8	9 1/8	9 1/8	9 1/8

#### Key Money Rates

	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate
1M	9 1/8	9 1/8	9 1/8	9 1/8	9 1/8	9 1/8	9 1/8	9 1/8	9 1/8
3M	9 1/8	9 1/8	9 1/8	9 1/8	9 1/8	9 1/8	9 1/8	9 1/8	9 1/8
6M	9 1/8	9 1/8	9 1/8	9 1/8	9 1/8	9 1/8	9 1/8	9 1/8	9 1/8
1Y	9 1/8	9 1/8	9 1/8	9 1/8	9 1/8	9 1/8	9 1/8	9 1/8	9 1/8

#### GOLD PRICES

	Price	Price	Price	Price	Price	Price	Price	Price	Price
1M	311.25	311.25	311.25	311.25	311.25	311.25	311.25	311.25	311.25
3M	311.25	311.25	311.25	311.25	311.25	311.25	311.25	311.25	311.25
6M	311.25	311.25	311.25	311.25	311.25	311.25	311.25	311.25	311.25
1Y	311.25	311.25	311.25	311.25	311.25	311.25	311.25	311.25	311.25

## M-1 Rises Less Than Expected

United Press International

NEW YORK — The Federal Reserve Board reported Friday that the money supply measure known as M-1 rose \$900 million in the latest statistical week — less than expected. The report caused little reaction in the bond markets, however.

"It's the most neutral set of numbers in recent weeks," an analyst said. "Although the figure is somewhat less than expected, there was virtually no reaction in the market since it's uncertain whether M-1 has significance in view of projected increases later this year."

The money supply remains within the Fed's target range for growth. But analysts said the reaction would be muted until the market could assess the impact of bank certificates that were deregulated Oct. 1 and that might have caused a shift of money from interest-bearing checking accounts included in M-1 to the new certificates. These are counted in the M-2 measure, which the Fed releases monthly.

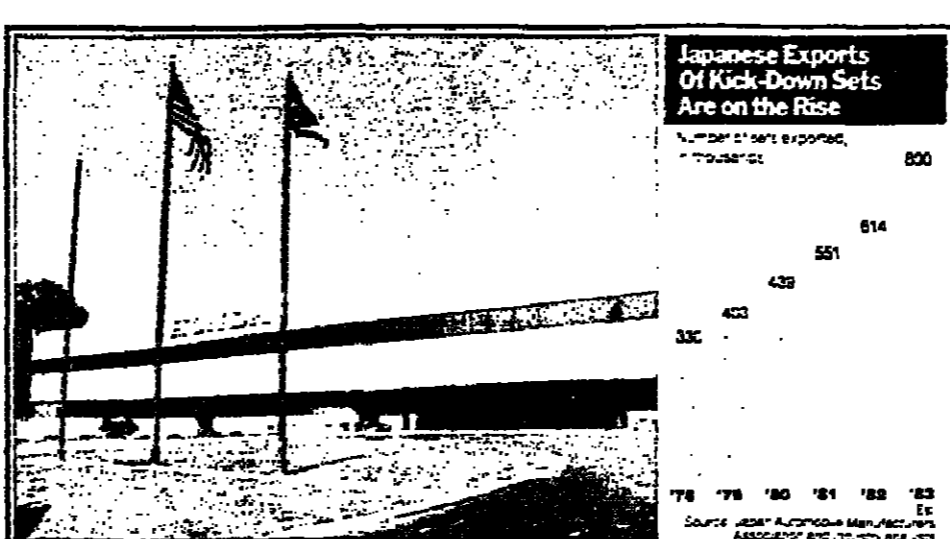
Dealers also said concern over the Senate's failure to raise the federal debt ceiling had outweighed any market impact of the weekly money numbers for the time being.

The lack of Senate action, as well as new bombings in the Middle East, sent the dollar soaring in New York to its highest level since mid-September. The currency eased slightly after the M-1 report. The dollar strengthened to 2.6670 Deutsche marks on the day, from 2.6550 Thursday.

"The U.S. has regained its position as the safe investment haven for the world, and with real dollar yields so high, the show of political strength by this country is fortifying the dollar," said Maxine Scherbert, chairman of Euram Finance Corp.

M-1, comprising cash, checking accounts and other money available for immediate spending, was a seasonally adjusted average of \$118.3 billion in the week that ended Oct. 26, up from \$117.4 billion the previous week.

In the latest 13 weeks, M-1 averaged a 5-percent rate of gain.



The Marysville, Ohio, plant where Honda is making about 50,000 cars from sets this year.

## Japanese Car Knock-Down Sets Skirt Countries' Limits on Auto Shipments

Further Rise in Market Share of Parts Appears Inevitable

By Steve Lohr

New York Times Service

TOKYO — Although Japanese exports of assembled automobiles, limited by foreign restrictions, declined 8 percent last year and remain stagnant this year, exports of cars shipped as parts to be assembled overseas are rising rapidly.

Last year, during the recession, exports of these so-called knock-down sets advanced about 12 percent. And for the six-month period that ended in September, the number climbed almost 30 percent from the comparable period a year ago.

Typically, engines, transmissions and axles are the main components made in Japan and shipped overseas. The items purchased locally generally include glass, tires, steel, air-conditioners and radios.

The sets account for a comparatively small portion of Japanese auto exports: 14.5 percent of the total so far this year. But the share is growing — it is up from 7.1 percent in 1978 — and further expansion seems inevitable.

"The Japanese are moving around the export barriers by going to knock-down sets," said Peter G. Wolff, an analyst for Prudential-Bache Securities in Tokyo. "They have to do this. There is no choice."

From 1978 to 1982, the number of knock-down sets exported nearly doubled to 614,000 units, according to the Japan Automobile Manufacturers Association. This year, exports of the unassembled cars will be more than 800,000 units, analysts estimate.

Under pressure to create jobs and buy parts from local suppliers in many countries, Japan began putting assembly plants in the developing nations of Southeast Asia, Latin America and Africa, along with Australia and South Africa, and sending them knock-

down sets. European nations encouraged similar deals and now account for 15 percent of Japan's market for the sets.

Because the United States did not have any restrictions on Japanese auto imports until 1981, when a three-year restraint agreement was signed, Japan had no reason to send the sets to the United States until then. But because the sets are not counted as exports for the purposes of the agreement, the situation has now changed.

A fourth year of the agreement, which was signed earlier this week, sets a new quota of 1.65 million cars, up from 1.65 million during the previous 12 months. "We will have to make more vehicles in all our major foreign markets, including our biggest foreign market — America," one Japanese auto executive observed.

Last year, Honda Motor Co. opened a plant in Marysville, Ohio. This year the plant is expected to assemble 50,000 Accord models, all from knock-down sets.

Nissan Motor Co. began production of light trucks last month in Smyrna, Tennessee. But Nissan is calling its shipments to Tennessee parts, not knock-down sets or vehicles, on the assumption that parts packed in bulk would be more complicated to count as units of vehicles.

The Japan Automobile Manufacturers Association defines a knock-down set as a Japanese car assembled abroad in which 60 percent of the parts or less are Japanese. If more than 60 percent of the value of the finished car is made in Japan, the association says it should be counted as a vehicle.

But there is some leeway in how companies calcu-

(Continued on Page 13, Col. 6)

## IBH, Firm Tied To Ailing Bank, Asks Protection

By John Tagliabue

New York Times Service

BONN — In a major West German corporate failure, IBH Holding, the giant construction machine group, said Friday that it had asked for a court receiver to protect it from its creditors.

Horst-Dieter Esch, the IBH chairman, said difficulties at Schröder, Maschinenbau, Hengst & Co., the private bank that was bailed out by other German banks earlier this week, prompted several of the company's creditor banks to sever credit lines.

"The attitude of the banks left no alternative to receivership," Mr. Esch said.

The bank's troubles led to the resignation Friday of Ferdinand von Galen, its senior partner, as president of the Frankfurt Stock Exchange, the largest German exchange.

Wolfgang Stöck, the exchange's managing director, would not disclose the reason for the resignation, but bank sources said it was a result of Schröder Maschinenbau's troubles. They said Mr. von Galen was expected to step down as head of the bank "within the next few days."

The trouble at Schröder Maschinenbau, the collapse of IBH signal the end of a curious partnership between Mr. von Galen, the dynamic 48-year-old aristocrat, and Mr. Esch, the working-class, self-made businessman, that yielded the world's third-largest construction machinery maker, after Caterpillar Tractor Co. of the United States and Komatsu of Japan.

But it has also sent shock waves through the West German business world. IBH is the latest in a string of major corporate failures that began with the collapse last year of AEG-Telefunken, the giant electrical company.

Despite quick bank action to shore up Schröder Maschinenbau, bankers describe it as the most serious jolt to investor confidence in the banks since the 1974 collapse of

Bankhaus I.D. Herstatt, Germany's worst postwar bank failure.

Mr. Esch said IBH owed its banks 550 million Deutsche marks (\$208.2 million) and its suppliers a further 223 million DM.

Several banks, he said, troubled by the bailout of Schröder Maschinenbau, severed their credit lines to the company earlier this week, forcing it to file a proposal in Mainz municipal court to settle the company's debt.

Ordinarily, such a proposal means that minor creditors will be paid in full, while major lenders will be asked to accept only a part of what they are owed. Under German law, 50.1 percent of the creditors, holding 80 percent of the debt, must approve the settlement to avoid formal bankruptcy and a suspension of operations.

Mr. Esch said all of the company's worldwide subsidiaries would be forced to seek similar court protection. However, officials at Witten, a machine maker of which IBH owns about 30 percent, said it was able to weather the storm without court aid.

Officials familiar with the investigation into the severe overexposure of the bank, which has a 7.5-percent share in IBH, said it was largely the result of loans totaling more than \$800 million DM that the bank had extended to IBH.

They said assets originally valued at 1.2 billion DM, used as collateral for the loans, had been revalued by bank auditors at about 360 million DM.

The bank's inability to raise additional security for the loan burden, drove it to seek assistance, they said.

The same sources said Friday that the bank was also burdened by high-risk loans totaling 250 million DM that it extended to fur dealers in the Frankfurt area.

Earlier this week, Mr. Esch said IBH had a 120-million-DM loss in 1982 on world sales of 2.5 billion DM. He forecast an increase in sales to 2.7 billion DM this year.

(Continued on Page 13, Col. 6)

## NYSE Prices Off Broadly After Kaufman Forecast

United Press International

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange were down broadly in slow trading Friday on investor fears of higher interest rates and a prediction the Federal Reserve would tighten credit in the near future.

IBM fell in profit taking and Tandy Corp. plunged on a report of disappointing October sales. But airlines, whose traffic improved last month, soared with a last-minute rally.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which fell 10.17 Thursday, closed off 8.84 at 1,218.29. The Dow shed 519 points for the week overall.

Declines topped advances 2 to 1. The volume of 72.1 million shares, down from 85.4 Thursday, was the slowest since 71.6 million Oct. 14.

Big investors stayed on the sidelines to await the Federal Reserve's post-market money supply report, which showed a \$900-million increase — less than most experts had forecast.

"Investors still have interest-rate jitters," said Alan Ackerman of Hertzfeld & Stern. "Their uncertainty is causing profit taking and some tax selling, but I think things will pick up soon."

Henry Kaufman, the chief Salomon Brothers economist, triggered some selling when he predicted that the Fed would tighten credit late this year or early because of the strength of the economy.

"The market was coming down

from the outset and Kaufman's statement accentuated what was happening already," said Chester Pado of G. Tsai & Co.

Pan American World Airways was the most active NYSE-listed issue, up 1/4 to 7 1/2 with a block of 1,520,600 shares at 7 1/2. The company has agreed to swap planes with American Airlines. AMR rose 1/4 to 34 1/2. Gainers among the other airlines included Delta 1/4 to 38 1/2, Northwest 1/4 to 44 1/4, UAL Inc. 1/4 to 32 1/2 and USAir 1/4 to 31 1/4.

BankAmerica was the second most active issue, up 1/4 to 19 1/4. The company reported a 10-percent increase in October sales, but analysts had expected 15 percent.

IBM, which lost 2 1/2 Thursday, was the fourth most active issue, off 1 1/4 to 122 1/4, after it unveiled a new graphic system on the heels of its new PCjr home computer.

Cone Mills soared 6 1/4 to 52 before trading was halted. Western Pacific Industries is reportedly seeking to take control of Cone Mills. Western Pacific shed 1/4 to 77 1/4.

Digital Equipment, which lost 2 1/2 Thursday, rose 1/4 to 66 1/4; the company said capital spending for this fiscal year will be down. Coleco Industries added 1/4 to 21 after top retailers denied rumors circulating Wall Street that large numbers of Coleco's Adam computers were defective.

## BA Profit Rose 95.2% for Half

Reuters

LONDON — State-owned British Airways announced Friday that its profit for the first half of 1983 increased 95.2 percent to £164 million (\$244.3 million) from £84 million in the like period a year earlier.

Profit before interest and taxes rose 41.7 percent, to £214 million from £151 million in the year-earlier period. The interest charge was £55 million, compared with £62 million a year earlier.

Volume increased 4 percent to £1.4 billion from £1.34 billion for the 1982 period.

#### Markets Closed

All banks and financial markets were closed Friday in Singapore for a holiday.

## U.S. Reschedules Debt Auctions

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — The Treasury Department reinstated \$16 billion of government borrowing Friday despite the refusal of Congress to raise the U.S. debt limit.

The department said it would auction \$6.5 billion of three-year notes Monday, \$5.25 billion of 10-year notes Wednesday and \$4.25 billion of 30-year bonds Thursday.

The auctions, originally scheduled for this week, are part of the government's routine mid-quarter refunding to raise \$10.1 billion in fresh cash while paying off almost \$6 billion in maturing securities.

The Senate, breaking precedent, voted Monday against increasing the debt ceiling to \$1.616 trillion, keeping it at \$1.389 trillion for the time being. Nothing exceptional happened when the deadline for

passage passed at midnight Monday, as the Treasury had accumulated more than \$25 billion through an overestimate of fiscal 19











## SPORTS

U.S. Leads Britain  
In Wightman Cup

By Kathy Blumenstock

WILLIAMSBURG, Virginia — Martina Navratilova had anticipated "close matches" against Britain's team in the Wightman Cup, but if Thursday night's opening round results are any indication, the United States' domination of the opposition, now at 44-10, is in no danger.

Navratilova took her first singles match over Sue Barker, 6-2, 6-0, in just under an hour, and Kathy Rinaldi needed only slightly longer to dispose of Virginia Wade, 6-2, 6-2, to give the United States a 2-0 lead.

Although Navratilova had said she expected to be nervous while competing for the United States, and conceded that she did experience some nervous tension, she said Britain's players far more adversely.

"I was very emotional after the opening ceremonies," Barker said, "and when you know you'll be playing someone as strong as Martina, you do get very nervous. You almost feel you have to play so much above yourself when you must lose."

But in reaching above her level, Barker experienced difficulties that began in the first game of the opening set, when she double-faulted twice as Navratilova easily broke her serve.

"I don't think the pressure bothered me," Navratilova said. "I'm expected to win and I like the responsibility."

It was Navratilova's first appearance on the U.S. Wightman Cup team and only the second time that she has represented the United States. "Just being here," she said, "not finishing the sentence, 'You see the flags up there every time you hit an overhead shot. It's like a dream come true.'"

For Wade, captain of the British team, her match was hardly that. Pleading fatigue from a recent Middle East trip and admitting she was not as fit as she could be, Wade was clearly overpowered by Rinaldi, whose superior serves belied her first appearance in Wightman competition.

Wade has been here before, and if Navratilova's result was expected, even predicted with assurance, Wade was supposed to come through for the British.

"I hate to talk about pressure, but they're (the United States) in such a habit of winning, it's so hard for us to break that pattern," she said. "And now that I've gotten into this hole, it's more pressure on me (Doris) when she plays Pam (Shriver) on Friday night."

In the other match Friday, No. 2 U.S. doubles team of Paula Smith and Candy Reynolds was to meet the British No. 2 team of Wade and Barker.

The three-day, best-of-seven match winds up Saturday with Navratilova meeting Doris and Shriver playing Barker in singles and the top doubles teams squaring off with Navratilova and Shriver against Doris and Anne Hobbs.

## Wade Seeks Help

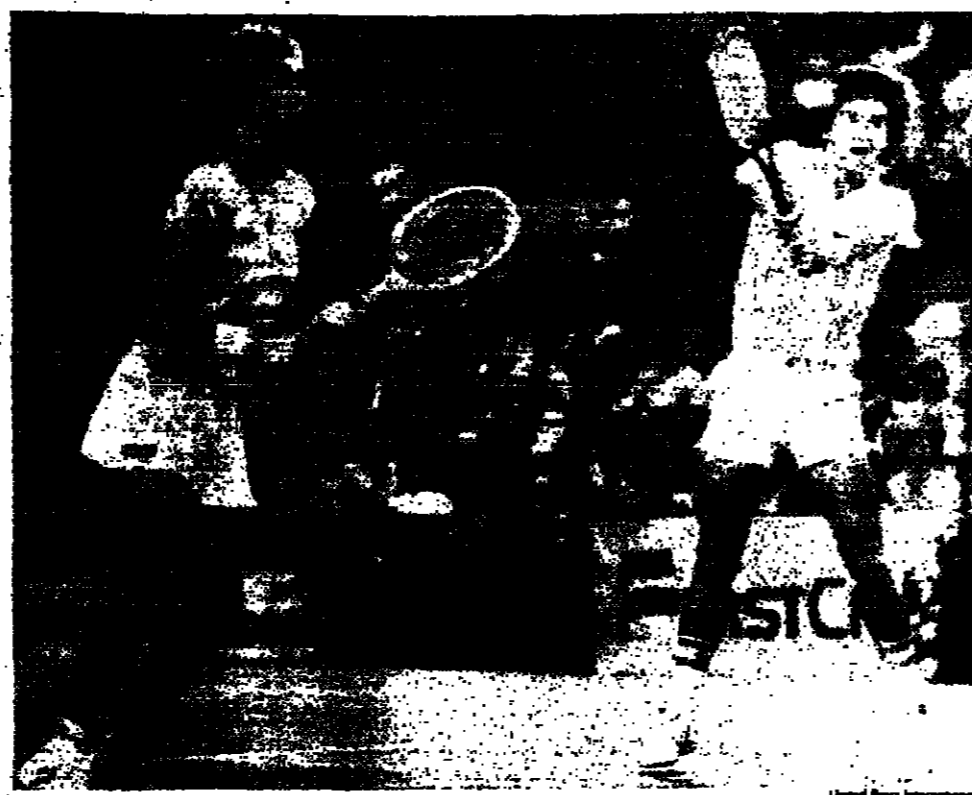
The British have not won the competition since 1978, and earlier in the week Wade called for the inclusion of European players in the competition as a way of reviving U.S. interest in the event, Reuters reported.

"We could mount a genuine challenge by including the Europeans," said Wade, a 38-year-old veteran making a record 19th appearance in the Wightman Cup. "Although we could always reserve a spot in the team for an English player."

The event began in 1923 as an annual series between the top U.S. and British women tennis players. Wade also recommended a permanent venue for the event in the United States, which stages the competition every two years.

London's Royal Albert Hall has become the traditional setting in Britain, while the event has been switched from California to Florida to Chicago and now to the 8,000-seat basketball arena in Williamsburg.

"The Royal Albert vibrates with enthusiasm," Wade said. "The people dress up, have a little booze and go a little crazy. The problem is that there is no permanent home for it over here."



Chris Evert Lloyd and Jimmy Connors... 'We're not playing with strangers.'

## Connors, Evert Team Up for Victory

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches  
HOUSTON — Third seeded Jimmy Connors and Chris Evert Lloyd found time to clown around the way they easily defeated Houston favorite Zina Garrison and Jimmy Brown, 6-2, 6-3, Thursday night in a final round match of the World Mixed Doubles Championships.

Evert and Connors, playing together for the first time since 1974, broke Brown in the fifth game and Garrison in the seventh game of the first set in crowd-pleasing fashion.

Connors at one point chased down a lob by Garrison and failed at trying to return it between his legs. Later in the first set, Connors pointed a finger at his partner after Evert set up an easy winner for Brown at the net.

"We're not playing with strangers," Connors said after the victory. "We still feel comfortable playing together after nine years. It's good to talk back and forth and to be positive."

Evert-Connors emerged from three consecutive second set service breaks with a 3-2 lead and won it in the ninth game by breaking Brown, who hit a backhand into the net at the second match point.

The string of service breaks started with Garrison losing her serve in the third game. Evert was broken in the fourth game and Evert-Connors broke Brown in the fifth game.

"I had a ball, but once a year is plenty for mixed doubles," Connors said. "I'd hit some of those shots years ago. I'd have quit by now. This is fun time but I don't think we played too badly."

A major hurdle could occur for Evert in the final on Sunday if she has to face her husband, John Lloyd, who, along with partner Wendy Turnbull, is top seeded in the tournament.

"I'd hate to play him," she said. Connors quickly interjected, however, that he would like to play them.

"I know you would, but I had to play against my sister once. I felt about it. I despise it, especially if you have a chance to win, but I hate to lose, too," Evert said.

Lloyd and Turnbull easily defeated Beth Herr and Eliot Teltscher, 6-1, 6-3, on Thursday.

Lloyd and Turnbull, the defending Wimbledon mixed doubles champions, did not get into a decent game until the third game of the second set when Turnbull was taken to four deuces before holding her serve.

In the other matches, Carling Bassett and Vince Van Patten broke Aaron Krickstein's serve once in the first set and his partner Lisa Bonner's serve twice in the second set for a 6-4, 6-3 victory.

Betsy Nagelsen and Bunch Watts defeated Catherine Tanvier and Harold Solomon, 6-2, 7-5. (AP, UPI)

Theismann's Health Holds Key  
To Redskin Drive for Playoffs

By Michael Janofsky

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The thought of Washington Redskins quarterback Joe Theismann getting injured frightens Bobby Beathard, the team's general manager. Theismann is one of the best quarterbacks in the National Football League. Last season, he guided the Redskins to victory in the Super Bowl. This year, the Redskins are 7-0 and a game behind the Dallas Cowboys in the National Conference East.

Theismann's effectiveness emanates from his ability to move around behind the line of scrimmage as the play is developing. He is not so much a scrambler as a runner whose mobility creates options for the offense and problems for the opposing team, trying to contain him in the pocket or running for first downs when his receivers are covered.

But this business of quarterbacks rolling and running can be dangerous. Sixteen games make for a long season, one that can seem a lot longer when a quarterback of Theismann's stature is grounded and replaced by either of his backups, Bob Kelly or Babe Laufenberg.

"No disrespect to the other guys," I like them," Beathard said this week. "But I got to think that would happen if Joe got hurt."

The Redskins will play the St. Louis Cardinals Sunday in Washington, and Theismann is healthy. But five other teams in the NFL have not been so fortunate. Because of injuries to their regular quarterbacks, they have been forced to start the backup.

For the Minnesota Vikings (Steve Dils replacing Tommy Kramer), Cincinnati Bengals (Turk Schonert for Ken Anderson) and Pittsburgh Steelers (Chuck Stobbs for Terry Bradshaw), the change has not been too detrimental. For the New York Giants and the San Diego Chargers it has.

The following are previews of the games this weekend with the odds from Harris's Reno Race & Sports Book in parentheses:

## AMERICAN CONFERENCE

Baltimore Colts (5-4) at New York Jets (4-5) — Just when it appeared the Colts might fold, scoring one touchdown in each of two straight losses, they beat the Philadelphia Eagles. The Jets bounced back to beat San Francisco last Sunday, playing exceptionally well against the 49ers' passing game, and that element of Baltimore's offense has been its weakest this season. (New York is a 6½-point favorite.)

Buffalo Bills (6-3) at New England Patriots (4-5) — Three weeks ago, the Patriots beat the Bills, 31-0. But last week the Patriots gave up four interceptions and a fumble in losing to Atlanta while the Bills beat the Saints with a running game and defense against the run that were much better than in the loss to the Patriots. (Buffalo and New England are even.)

Cincinnati Bengals (3-6) at Houston Oilers (0-9) — The Bengals' record hardly indicates that they have the best defensive unit in the conference. In defeating Green Bay, a team with an offense far superior to Houston's, the Bengals intercepted two passes, sacked Lynn Dickey four times and recovered a fumble. (Cincinnati by 4.)

Denver Broncos (6-3) at Seattle Seahawks (5-4) — The Broncos have won four straight with Steve Deberg at quarterback. The Seahawks beat the Raiders for the second time in three weeks. The game

may turn on Seattle's ability to run on the Broncos. Running is what the Seahawks do best; stopping the run is what Denver does best. (Seattle by 3.)

Los Angeles Raiders (6-3) at Kansas City Chiefs (4-5) — Despite two victories in a row, the Chiefs have still not developed a sound running game, which means the Raiders' secondary will probably have a busy afternoon. The Raiders

## NFL PREVIEW

have come upon hard times, losing three of their last five games, giving up 37, 38 and 34 points. That would appear to put an extra burden on the quarterback Marc Wilson, who was intercepted four times last week by Seattle. (Los Angeles by 3½.)

San Diego Chargers (3-6) at Pittsburgh Steelers (7-2) — The Chargers defense has improved almost at the same rate their offense has slipped, although the injuries to quarterback Dan Fouts (who has been replaced by Ed Luther) are probably the biggest reason for their offensive problems.

The Steelers, who have won five straight and seven of their last eight, have one of the best defenses in the league. (Pittsburgh by 5.)

## NATIONAL CONFERENCE

Atlanta Falcons (4-5) at New Orleans Saints (5-4) — The Falcons have played excellently all season, although they have won their last two. The best way to beat the Saints is to stop their running game, which means stopping George Rogers. The Saints have won three of their last five, each time rushing for at least 133 total yards. (New Orleans by 1½.)

Chicago Bears (3-6) at Los Angeles Rams (5-4) — The Bears seldom have trouble piling up yardage, only points. These past few weeks they have played inconsistently — flip-flopping quarterbacks, Vince Evans and Jim McMahon. The Rams, despite two straight losses, are a more stable team, with more talent at more positions, especially at running back. Eric Dickerson leads the league in running with 1,096 yards. (Los Angeles by 7.)

Dallas Cowboys (8-1) at Philadelphia Eagles (4-5) — The Cowboys beat the Eagles, 37-7, when they played three weeks ago, and the result of the rematch could be just as one-sided. The Cowboys' have

their weaknesses, notably in their defense. But the Eagles, with three straight losses, do not seem to be potent enough to exploit them. They turned the ball over five times to the Colts last week and for the third week in a row proved to be vulnerable to a strong running game. (Dallas by 6½.)

St. Louis Cardinals (3-5) at Washington Redskins (7-2) — The Redskins gave up 307 passing yards. Neil Lomax, the Cardinals' quarterback, had his best game of the season in a 41-31 victory over the Vikings last week, throwing for 241 yards and three touchdowns. (Washington by 10.)

Tampa Bay Buccaneers (0-9) at Minnesota Vikings (6-3) — The Buccaneers played outstanding defense for more than three quarters against Pittsburgh and they had their best game of the year rushing, with 131 yards. Still, they lost, 17-12. But the Vikings have been struggling the last few weeks. Before they lost to St. Louis, they had won three straight, but against weak teams and they barely beat two of them. (Minnesota by 7.)

## INTERCONFERENCE

Miami Dolphins (6-3) at San Francisco 49ers (6-3) — The Dolphins' attack has come alive under rookie Dan Marino at quarterback. What may worry the 49ers more than Marino is Miami's defense. The 49ers were unable to run consistently against the Jets, in a 27-13 loss, and running against the Dolphins is always difficult. The Rams could not, in a 30-14 loss. (San Francisco by 3½.)

Cleveland Browns (5-4) vs. Green Bay Packers (4-5) — Despite their record, the Browns have played steady defense through most of the season, which should put them in good position against the Packers. They have won by as many as 41 points and lost by as many as 24. (Green Bay by 2.)

## MONDAY NIGHT

New York Giants (2-6-1) at Detroit Lions (4-5) — The knee injury to Jeff Rutledge has forced the Giants into making their fifth change at quarterback this year — the inconsistent Scott Brunner is back starting for the third time. The Lions have won three of their last four games. (Detroit by 5.)

## Transition

Pacific Coast League  
PORTLAND — Named Jim Richardson general manager.

Basketball  
NATIONAL BASKETBALL ASSOCIATION  
UTAH — Announced a verbal agreement on a contract with Rich Kelley, center.

FOOTBALL  
Canadian Football League  
MONTREAL — Signed Ron Robinson, wide receiver, to a 3-year contract.

National Football League  
L.A. RAMS — Released Mike Williams, cornerback. Signed Mike Williams, cornerback. N.Y. JETS — Placed Mike Williams, cornerback, on the injured reserve list. Signed Rocky Klier, running back. Activated Nick Brubaker, wide receiver. Cut Mike Williams, wide receiver.

ST. LOUIS — Signed Danny Pinnock, wide receiver, and Bill Whitaker, defensive back. Signed Chris Smith, linebacker, on the injured reserve list. Claimed Danny Pinnock, wide receiver, from waivers.

HOCKEY  
National Hockey League  
N.Y. RANGERS — Named Vince Casey director of public relations.

QUEBEC — Signed Jean-Francois Savard and Pierre Aubry, centers, to Frederick of the American Hockey League.

ST. LOUIS — Recalled Perry Anderson, left wing, from Montana of the Central Hockey League.

COLLEGE  
MOREHEAD ST. — Announced the resignation of Steve Lane, head football coach, effective at the end of the season.

## SPORTS BRIEFS

## NHL's Lysiak Gets Reprieve From Ban

CHICAGO (AP) — A circuit court judge granted a 10-day temporary restraining order Thursday allowing Chicago Black Hawks center Tom Lysiak to play hockey despite a 20-game suspension imposed by a National Hockey League referee.

But Gilbert Stein, the NHL vice president and general counsel, said the league could still move to suspend Lysiak under a different rule allowing league President John Ziegler to take such action "at his discretion."

For any offense committed during the course of the game or any aftermath thereof.

Lysiak was suspended under a regulation aimed at preventing abuse of game officials. He had upended a linesman during last Sunday's contest against Hartford. The emergency hearing before Judge George A. Higgins concluded an hour and a half before Lysiak played for the Black Hawks against Detroit.

In addition to a temporary restraining order preventing the NHL from enforcing its suspension, Lysiak's suit asked the court to prohibit the NHL from suspending any other players under the rule originally invoked. Larry Latta, lawyer for the NHL Players Association, has said rule violated the league's collective bargaining agreement.

## Lasorda Is Named NL's Top Manager

NEW YORK (UPI) — Tommy Lasorda, who directed the Los Angeles Dodgers to a Western Division title in what was supposed to be a rebuilding year, Thursday was named the National League's Manager of the Year by the Baseball Writers Association of America.

In the voting for the NL award, Lasorda topped Bob Lillis of Houston 10 to 9 votes. Chuck Tanner of Pittsburgh received four votes and Paul Owens of the champion Phillies received one.

Lasorda, along with Tony LaRussa of the Chicago White Sox, the American League's Manager of the Year, are the first recipients of the award created by the writers.

## Georgia Tech Beats Virginia, 31-27

ATLANTA (AP) — Freshman tailback Cory Collier ran for 118 yards and two touchdowns, and Keith Glanton took a screen pass 61 yards for a TD Thursday night to power Georgia Tech to a 31-27 Atlantic Coast Conference football victory over Virginia.

Tech snuffed a scoreless tie late in the second period with two touchdowns two minutes apart — Collier's 5-yard run and quarterback John Dewberry's 61-yard pass to Glanton. Virginia pulled to within 24-21 with 9:04 left in the game on Howard Petty's three-yard TD run. Tech countered a minute and a half later on Collier's 22-yard TD run.

## Langer, Simpson Lead Hawaii Golf

KAPALUA, Hawaii (AP) — Bernard Langer of West Germany and Scott Simpson of San Diego tied for first place Thursday at 7-under-par 135 after two rounds of the Kapala International Championship of Golf. Simpson shot a course record 6-under-par 63 after a 70 on the first round. Langer carded a 69/66.

One stroke back were Greg Norman (67/69) and Bob Gilder (66/70). Tied at 137 were Larry Wadkins (68/69), John Mahaffey (69/68) and Ben Crenshaw (70/67).

## E. Germany Says Players Bought Off

BERLIN (Combined Dispatches) — East Germany said Thursday night that the two Dynamo Berlin soccer players who failed to return home from Belgrade had been bought off by West German soccer managers.

The ADN news agency said in a four-line report that Falko Götz and Dirk Schlegel had been "enticed" by large sums of money and quit the side before its UEFA cup clash Wednesday with Partizan Belgrade.

Meanwhile, Tottenham Hotspur of London faces possible disciplinary action after the involvement of its fans in violence before, during and after its second round second leg in Rotterdam against Feyenoord. UEFA could decide to make the club play its next home game in European competition behind closed doors. That move would prove particularly costly to Tottenham, as it could expect a crowd approaching White Hart Lane's 50,000-capacity for its third-round match against Bayern Munich.

The other third-round matches, drawn Friday, are: Sparta Rotterdam of Holland vs. Spartak Moscow, Kadnikov Nis of Yugoslavia vs. Hajduk Split of Yugoslavia, Lens of France vs. Anderlecht of Belgium, Watford of England vs. Sparta Prague, Nottingham Forest of England vs. Glasgow Celtic, Austria Vienna vs. Internazionale Milan, and Sturm Graz of Austria vs. Lokomotive Leipzig of East Germany. The matches will be played Nov. 20 and Dec. 7. (Reuters, UPI)

## Umpire Vargo Retires From Baseball

BUTLER, Pennsylvania (UPI) — National League umpire Ed Vargo announced his retirement Thursday, ending 23 years of service that had made him the dean of his major league colleagues. Vargo had served as an umpire in both the American and National leagues, and participated in three World Series, four League Championship Series and four All-Star games.

## Nettles Opts for Yankees, Not Draft

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — The New York Yankees and free-agent Graig Nettles came to terms on a new contract Thursday night, just beating the midnight deadline to keep the third baseman from going through the re-entry draft.

Both the Yankees and Nettles' agent, Jerry Kapstein, confirmed the agreement. Kapstein said they came to terms one hour before the deadline, after which teams no longer were allowed to talk contract with players who have filed to become free agents.

The free-agent re-entry draft is Monday.

Terms of the agreement were not announced, but Kapstein was reported to be seeking a two-year, \$2 million contract for the 39-year-old Nettles, which would make him the fourth highest-paid Yankee behind Dave Winfield, Steve Kemp and Ken Griffey.

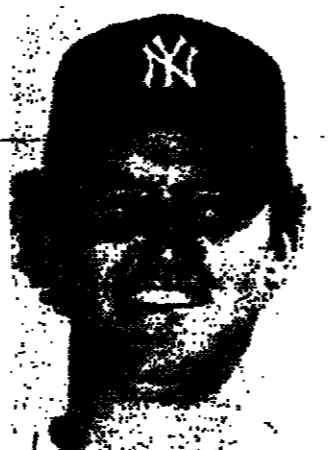
Nettles, who was in San Diego with Kapstein, said: "I was hoping things could be worked out, and they were. I didn't have any hesitation about going into the draft, but I wanted a contract with the Yankees. I wanted to sign with them. As a second signer, I would have gone through the draft."

But the Yankees failed to resign relief pitcher Goose Goslin and outfielder Oscar Gamble. Both will enter the re-entry draft, and neither is expected to resign with the club.

Meanwhile, the Pittsburgh Pirates failed to prevent their top relief pitcher, Kent Tekulve, from joining the free agent market.

The team said it made a "substantial" last-minute offer to Tekulve, but the player turned it down. Pirates spokesman Ed Wade said the offer to Tekulve, which was not disclosed, "would have made him the fourth-highest relief pitcher in the major leagues."

"It's our understanding at this point that 'Tek' wants to go through the re-entry draft to see if there are better offers out there," Wade said.



Graig Nettles

... beats the deadline.

Tekulve, 36, a right-hander known for his submarine style and his sinkerball, reportedly heard the Pirates' offer Wednesday.

The California Angels also failed to sign one of their top players, Rod Carew, before the deadline, and the team announced that it would break its long policy and select the seven-time American League batting champion in the re-entry draft.

The Angels have never selected one of their players in the draft, allowing Don Baylor to get away last year to the Yankees. But General Manager Buzie Bavasi said an exception would be made with Carew.

Carew had been seeking a contract worth \$1.5 million a year. The Yankees' signing of Nettles left 45 free agents to go through the re-entry draft.

The players include seven Type A players, two Type B players and several desirable free agents who will take no compensation to sign.

## NHL Standings

Wales Conference  
Pittsburgh Penguins 11 1 1 19 35 44  
New York Islanders 9 4 1 19 35 44  
Buffalo Sabres 7 6 0 14 34 52  
Washington Capitals 4 7 1 15 37 52  
New Jersey Devils 1 11 2 2 34 58

Atlantic Division  
Boston 3 2 1 17 35 44  
Quebec 8 4 1 17 35 44  
Buffalo 6 7 0 15 37 52  
Montreal 5 4 1 11 42 51

Campbell Conference  
New York Rangers 8 3 0 16 34 47  
Chicago 6 3 2 14 47 46  
Toronto 6 3 2 14 46 46  
St. Louis 4 7 1 9 47 45  
Minnesota 4 7 1 9 47 45

Smith Division  
Edmonton 3 0 1 21 75 55  
Calgary 5 2 2 12 44 48  
Vancouver 5 7 1 11 42 42  
Los Angeles 3 4 0 10 34 40  
Winnipeg 2 8 2 8 42 48

Thurston's Rink  
Montreal 3 Quebec 2 (Smith) 16, (Shurt) 14, (Lafleur) 19; Van Bommen 4, P. Stashev 16 (1).

Section 9, St. Louis 3 (O'Connor) 21, (Madden) 17, (Dunbar) 22, (Mortimer) 23, (Krasinski) 14, (Bourne) 14, (R. Gaudet) 2 (1), (Stiller) 13, (Herr) 13, (Borke) 13, (Crosman) 13, (Turbull) 2 (1), (Sutter) 1 (1).

Detroit 7, Chicago 4 (Dunbar) 2 (1), (Yarman) 2 (1), (Larson) 14, (Herr) 13, (O'Connell) 17, (Sutter) 14, (Larson) 13, (Seward) 10 (1).

Los Angeles 4, Philadelphia 5 (MacLellan) 4 (1), (Fox) 10, (Sinner) 11, (Rice) 10, (Sutter) 13, (Herr) 13, (Borke) 13, (Crosman) 13, (Turbull) 2 (1), (Sutter) 1 (1).

Pittsburgh 3, Calgary 2 (Butler) 1 (1), (Fletcher) 13, (Herr) 13, (Borke) 13, (Larson) 13, (Hindmarch) 13 (1).

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